Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867. NUMBER 29.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A good business man to ... LAMB & FULLER, ...

WANTED—A young man to drive team and act as porter in store. Apply at 16 ...

WANTED—A responsible man, with ... Monday morning, from 9 to 10 ...

WANTED—Salesman—A reliable man who is thoroughly acquainted with the trade in a crockery business ... Address P. O. Box 2785, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman—Three energetic men, with small capital, to travel or represent ... Apply at Room 12 97 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Men of address on salary to sell ...

WANTED—A travelling salesman in a wholesale house ... Address P. O. Box 1399.

WANTED—100 coal miners, immediately. Good wages, transportation advanced ...

WANTED—An active, intelligent young man ... Address with references "TOBACCONIST," Tribune office.

WANTED—Experienced flour packer for night work, at the NATIONAL MILLS ...

WANTED—A young man, German preferred ... Address "C F," Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—By the first of September ...

WANTED—A cutter, to take charge of a custom department ...

WANTED—An experienced miller ... Apply to ...

WANTED—A good machinist, capable of taking charge of men and ...

WANTED—A good blacksmith at 145 Quincy-st., near Franklin.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A single lady, to take charge of a first-class boarding house ... Address, for three days, "LANDLORD," Tribune office.

WANTED—Saleswoman—A smart, active woman ... Inquire at Mr. STEWART'S Office, No. 117 South ...

WANTED—A respectable woman as housekeeper ...

WANTED—A kitchen girl, or woman, that understands cooking meat and vegetables ...

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do chamber work at 226 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer ... 204 Erie-st., North Side, ...

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family ...

WANTED—A good girl. Apply at 127 Washington-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Lots, to lease for a term of years ...

WANTED—Young ladies I know you ...

WANTED—Soldiers and heirs to know ...

WANTED—By a competent office man ...

WANTED—The subscriber wants a ...

WANTED—$1,500 for two years at ...

WANTED—$400 will purchase a ... LAMB & FULLER, ...

WANTED—Real estate in St. Louis in exchange for improved property in the city ...

WANTED—A lady having lost a ...

WANTED—Papers—Will some of our subscribers please furnish us with a copy of the Tribune of ...

WANTED—Hard times avoided by ...

WANTED—The money on a note for ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling ...

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished ...

WANTED—To Rent—A two-story ...

WANTED—To Rent—A two-story house ...

WANTED—To Rent—A good house, furnished or unfurnished, of 8 or 10 rooms ...

WANTED—To Rent—By a single gentleman, a furnished room ... P. O. Box 2087.

WANTED—To Rent—2 or 3 rooms ... Address D. ALLEN, Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of from $4,000 to $6,000 in a Dry Goods and Grocery ... BOX 771 Ottawa, Ill.

PARTNER—Wanted—A party with ... to take an interest in a well-established ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With $800 to ... Apply at 164 Randolph-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take charge of a drug store ...

Personal.

PERSONAL—Granger, 131 and 139 ...

PERSONAL—Young Ladies ...

PERSONAL—A gentleman wishes to correspond with some young lady or widow ...

PERSONAL—A young man of 28 desires a lady friend ...

PERSONAL—I hereby caution all persons against trusting or harboring my son ... JOHN T. KING. New York, July 26, 1867.

Lost and Found.

LOST—July 23d, a black and tan slut ...

LOST—A fine Meerschaum Pipe, with ... Any one returning it to No. 360 State-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A double entry set of account books ...

LOST—Dog—A large brown pointer ...

LOST—$5 Reward—Lost, July 27th, a small black and tan terrier ...

TAKEN UP—A red and white cow ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms ...

FOR SALE—House and lot in a flourishing town on Alton & St. Louis Railroad ...

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced ... Address "EXPERIENCE," ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as assistant bookkeeper ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man ... Address "M," 227 ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, a clerk in a store ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man formerly from New York ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man from the country, in a drug store ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper in a first-class house, by a young married man ... "BOOKS," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl ... Call at or address "LIZZIE," 213 West ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A respectable young German lady desires to find a situation ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady in a private family ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young ... 21 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, to do general housework ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook in a hotel, boarding-house or restaurant ... Address "A K," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady having some leisure time ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By two sisters, one to take care of a baby and the other to do chamber work in a small family. Call at 49 Quincy ...

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge Court—A furnished room for gentleman and wife, with first-class board ...

15 North Curtis-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.—A pleasant furnished front room and good board. References exchanged.

17 Dearborn-st.—A suite of front parlors and bedrooms, single rooms, and day board, can be obtained at the McCardle House.

17 Pine-st.—A suite of large airy rooms to rent, with board ...

26 East Washington-st.—To rent a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished.

42 Quincy-st.—Two or four young men can be accommodated with furnished rooms, without board, in a private family.

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.—A large and very pleasant furnished room to rent with board ...

65 Aberdeen-st., West Side—Board in a private family ...

83 Jackson-st., near State-st.—Furnished rooms with board ...

89 South Desplaines-st., one door from Madison-st.—A room with board ...

98 Third-av., corner Harrison-st.—A French family recently arrived in this city ...

112 East Adams, near corner of Clark-st. ...

113 South Halsted-st.—A furnished room, with board, may be applied for soon.

115 South Halsted-st.—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board with a private family.

148 East Monroe-st.—One furnished front room with first-class board.

148 West Washington-st.—Two large ...

162 Michigan-av.—An elegantly furnished ...

175 Wabash-av.—Board by the day or week ...

182 Randolph-st., Central House ...

207 Michigan-av.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board ...

219 Ontario-st.—A very pleasant room to rent ...

262 Michigan-av., near Rush—Rooms with board for gentlemen and wife ...

285 South Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms and good board ...

410 State-st.—Several large rooms, furnished, with board ...

699 West Madison-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms ...

A family conveniently located on the West Side, will let several furnished rooms ... Address "R," Tribune Office.

A single gentleman can find board and furnished room, in a private family on the West Side ... Address "M," Tribune office.

CITY and Country—Board can be obtained for a gentleman and wife ...

ON Wabash-av., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office ...

BOARD in the Evanston Hotel can be had ... E. ADAMS, Proprietor.

WABASH-AV., north of Hubbard-court—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen ...

WITHIN four blocks of the Post Office, and east of State-st.—Two or three suites of rooms ...

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Barber Shop—A first-class barber shop, and will be sold cheap ...

FOR SALE—Stock of confectionery and fixtures ... 220 Blue Island-av. ...

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—The lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class retail fancy grocery store ...

FOR SALE—The lease, fixtures and complete outfit of ... the Custom House ...

FOR SALE—A two thirds interest in a well established ...

FOR SALE—A saloon and restaurant ...

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures, with ...

FOR SALE—A farm ...

FOR SALE—In a good location ...

FOR SALE—Paper box manufactory ...

FOR SALE—Grocery store, in a good location. Inquire at 75 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, doing a good business ...

FOR SALE—A grain warehouse ...

FOR SALE—Saloon, with dwelling attached ...

FOR SALE—Any person wishing to go into the retail grocery business ...

FOR SALE—Cheap, tin and hardware store ...

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A very superior saddle horse ...

FOR SALE—Bay trotting and saddle horse ...

FOR SALE—A good, full round corner top buggy ...

FOR SALE—A No. 1 horse, top buggy and harness ...

WANTED—A good sound horse ...

FOR SALE—A young, sound and kind ...

FROM EUROPE.

...of Admiral Farragut by the French Emperor.

...Eugenie Visits the Steamship Colorado.

The Schleswig Question Again.

...Establishes a Government in Africa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

...Talk with Stanbery and McCulloch.

...Wants to be Elected Senator from Tennessee.

...Conservatives Propose Terms to the Colored People.

...Governor of Texas.

...Suffrage in Connecticut.

...Trouble in Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

EUGENIE VISITS THE STEAMSHIP COLORADO—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR—THE SCHLESWIG RUMOR.

CHERBOURG, July 28.

...Empress Eugenie yesterday visited the United States steamer Colorado now lying in the harbor, and was received with all the honors befitting her exalted rank. ...approach salutes were fired and the yards manned. The vessel was gaily decked with flags. Other vessels of the American squadron and all French men-of-war and all ships in the harbor were profusely decorated with bunting. The Empress was received by the Captain of the Colorado and Admiral ... and was conducted through the different parts of the ship. At the conclusion of the inspection Her Imperial Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with the appearance of the ship and gratified with the manner of her reception. She departed amid the cheers of the sailors who manned the yards and a parting salute from the guns of the Colorado.

PARIS, July 28.

...Saturday evening Admiral Farragut was entertained at a State dinner by Emperor Napoleon. The dinner was especially given by the Emperor in honor of the American Admiral. The French Minister of Marine and other members of the Imperial Cabinet, the Ambassadors, and the United States Minister were among the invited guests. ...no longer positively denies the truth of the statement that the Emperor Napoleon sent a note to the King of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish districts of North Schleswig to Denmark.

Prussia.

...OF FRENCH INTERVENTION.

BERLIN, July 28—Evening.

...Notwithstanding the official denial of the delivery of Napoleon's note to the King of Prussia in regard to Schleswig, the semi-official journals of Berlin continue to urge the government to repel the intrusion of the French Emperor in the political affairs of Germany.

FRANKFORT, July 28—Evening.

United States bonds stronger to-day—77¾ for 1862.

Russia.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN AFRICA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.

...The Emperor has issued a decree by which the new territory lately conquered by the Russians in Central Asia is constituted a government under command of General Kaufman.

Great Britain.

THE WEATHER.

LONDON, July 28—Evening.

...There has been but little rain in England the past week. Weather dry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

...Southern Congressman in a Plain Talk with some of Johnson's Cabinet...

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.

...after the adjournment of Congress one of the strongest Republican members ... and one of the leading opponents of impeachment, took occasion to express the views of his associates in the Cabinet to two members of the Cabinet. He first went to the Attorney General, and said: "Mr. Stanbery, you have done all in your power to put obstacles in the way of the execution of the laws of Congress, and have exerted yourself to break down the Reconstruction laws. Now you must clearly understand that if the President does not faithfully execute the laws we have just passed, the very first thing Congress will do on reassembling will be to impeach him, and I for one will exert myself to secure that end," and that he was perfectly certain it would be done.

...replied that he felt sure the President would execute the law so as to secure its spirit as he was in great and constant fear of impeachment, and the more so, as Congress had made up his mind to go at once to impeachment on the expiration of his term and run before the Legislature of Ohio for the United States Senate. He said further, that his own influence ... be thrown steadily for the execution of the letter.

The next person visited was the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom this member said, "Mr. McCulloch, you have done all in your power to disgrace us; you have turned good men out of office everywhere and filled their places with swindlers and robbers who are plundering the Treasury and the Government." He then went on to say, as he had told Stanbery, that if the President continued, and if the present policy be executed, the first thing Congress would do would be to impeach. ...

...Democratic papers, that rebel prisoners were treated with great severity in the North, the facts have come out in an examination of the record of the Elmira prison in the Surratt trial, that for three months in the spring of 1865, out of over 9,000 rebel prisoners then confined there, ...

FROM MILWAUKEE.

...Meeting of Germans—Resolutions Denouncing the Observance of the Sabbath and Enforcement of ... Laws.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, July 28.

...Some time ago a large meeting of the German Republicans was held, looking to the enforcement of laws relating to the Sabbath, and more particularly on the German question. Last evening a large meeting was held by the Germans, and the Sunday laws strongly opposed. Strong resolutions were adopted declaring their rights under the Constitution of the United States and the State of Wisconsin, to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences, and concluding as follows: We declare that we will oppose the enforcement of the so-called Temperance law which has been attempted ... established. The Germans ... spirit as the advocates of ... These laws not only infringe personal rights, but the liberties of ... do not check the evils of ...

...designation which we lament, but, as expressed tenacity, that taste and refinement and advance hypocrisy and a physical degradation."

The resolutions are signed by ... and Robert ..., committee.

Ex-Governor Salomon and other ... addressed the meeting ... a majority decidedly opposed to any interference with their habits and customs relating to the Sabbath that some of them have been accustomed to enjoy in their own country.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit—Seven Medals Awarded to Illinois in the Paris Exposition—A Chicago Tool Company Organized.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 28.

Colonel Lewis H. Waters, of McDonough County, has been commissioned by the Governor State Attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice Thos. E. Morgan, deceased.

A communication has been received by a member of the State Agricultural Society from Hon. John P. Reynolds, Commissioner from Illinois to the Paris Exposition, which states that the collection from Illinois has been awarded seven medals as follows: On minerals, a silver medal; on cereals, a bronze medal; Illinois Central Railroad Company, on agricultural products not used for food, a silver medal; Chicago Board of Public Works, for plans and specifications of the Lake Tunnel, a silver medal; Deere & Co., on plows, a bronze medal; Charles ..., on hams, a silver medal; Culbertson, Blair & Co., on salt meats, a silver medal. Two more silver medals will be awarded to Illinois on State collection, and Mr. Reynolds will leave Liverpool on the 7th of August on the City of Paris.

McDonough County ... paid the State Treasurer ... account of State taxes.

The first Western Tool Company, of Chicago, which was chartered at the last session of the Legislature, have filed articles with the Secretary of State, accepting the same.

Business is reviving in the city, and large quantities of grain are daily being shipped to the Chicago market.

Colonel Hall Wilson, the present efficient Assistant in the State Auditor's office, is mentioned prominently as a Republican candidate for Treasurer for this county.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Cholera in Memphis—Fifty Deaths Daily—Suicides—The Proposed Bridge Across the Ohio.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, July 28.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Independent says: "The mortality from cholera in Memphis is fifty per day." Memphis papers are silent on the subject. Country papers report considerable cholera in the low grounds of the lower Mississippi. The disease terminates in a few hours and is chiefly confined to negroes.

Alfred Mercer, an English blacksmith, recently from Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing in the canal.

Mrs. Sarah Gibson committed suicide with laudanum on account of a love affair. Another woman ... high social position, whose name has not transpired, attempted to destroy herself by poison. A druggist gave her calomel instead of arsenic, which she called for, thus frustrating her design.

The first stone of the ... abutment of the Ohio River bridge will be laid next Thursday with appropriate ceremonies.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival and Departure of Vessels—Loss of a Mining Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The British ... Burlington recently from Sydney, was libeled by several passengers. ..., passenger, by a contract claims $25,000 damages.

The schooner Sarah capsized square off Santa Cruz. Two of the crew were drowned.

The ship Blackwall from Panama arrived. The Sunrise sailed for Liverpool.

The San Francisco Water Company filed articles of incorporation, with a capital of ... millions. They propose to supply the city with water from the Santa Cruz mountains. They will commence operations immediately.

The bark Clifton sailed for Liverpool.

The Biddener estate was sold yesterday for $520,000.

The suit of Mortimer Phel, against the Union Copper Mining Company was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding one-thirteenth of the mine and $250,000 damages, the value of ore extracted therefrom.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—S. H. Farquhar, County Clerk of Uerado County and Union candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was killed to-day by an explosion of gas in the Court House at Uerado.

J. G. McCallum declines the nomination for Secretary of State on the National Republican ticket.

The schooner Fannie Hare, eight days from Hong Kong, arrived. Brig Jennie, from hence, had not arrived at Hong Kong, and fears are entertained for her safety. The British ship Day Dawn and the Dutch bark Japan sailed for San Francisco previous to June 12. The steamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan, arrived last night.

The contract for constructing the first two sections of the sea wall has been awarded to A. H. Houston for $280,000. At the end of four months $17,000 will be added to be completed within two weeks at the foot of Vallejo street. Houston gave bonds for $180,000, for the proper completion of the work.

A. Murrall, the defaulting Treasurer of Santa Clara County, has been sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Judge Paschal to be Appointed Governor of Texas—The New Orleans Levee Commissioners Removed—Sheriff of the District of Columbia—New Loyal Paper in Georgia—Boards of Registration in Virginia.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A New Orleans despatch says General Sheridan will probably appoint Judge Paschal Governor of Texas in place of Throckmorton.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—An order was issued from headquarters to-day removing the functions of the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by General Sheridan, and ordering them to commence operations immediately.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—The term of the Sheriff of the District of Columbia having expired, General Sickles has issued an order appointing F. W. Green to succeed him, and requiring the latter to take the oath prescribed by Congress.

Crops reports from most sections of the State continue cheerful.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, July 28.—The Loyal Georgian has ceased to exist. It has been merged in a new paper, to be called the National Republican, which appears this morning. It will be published by the Georgia Publishing Company, and will advocate restoration on the Republican platform.

RICHMOND, July 27.—General Schofield will, on Monday, issue an order arranging the details of the reassembling Boards of Registration. Vacancies are to be filled by sub district commanders. In the filling of Judicial offices, which may become vacant in the State nominations will be sent to the Governor. For all other vacancies nominations will be sent direct to headquarters.

FROM MEXICO.

Persecution of Catholics by the Liberal Authorities—Churches Plundered—Defeat of Alvarez—More War Rumors.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Havana Bisoa says the Liberal authorities of the city of Mexico are persecuting the Catholic Church. They stripped the Cathedral of all ornaments and silver ware, and arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbott of Guadaloupe, and Dr. Arrillaga, Superior of the Jesuits, who is held in close confinement. The latter two are each over eighty years of age. The charge against the Bishop of Jalapa is that he acted as alternate for the Archbishop of Mexico in the Council of the Regency, and against the Abbott that he took part in the deliberations of the Assembly of Notables. It is also stated that the famous Chapel of the Rosary has been levelled by the Liberals.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Bulletin's Colima letter of July 12, states that General Jominnes has defeated the troops of General Alvarez and driven his family out of the State. Ferreras has appointed ... Governor of Affairs. Colima has fared better than any other port in the country. Communication with the interior is opened and specie remittances, which formerly went via Tampico and Vera Cruz, are now made ... Colima. The last steamer took ... dollars from Manzanillo to Panama. The present steamer takes $350,000 from San Francisco. The largest portion of the remittances belongs to ... of the city of Mexico. ... removal of ..., collector of ... and appointment of ..., general satisfaction.

General Corona ... 8,000 troops, is at Guadalajara ... his men will march to ... a few days ... Tomo, which ... with 8,000 to 10,000 men.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Southern Conservatives Bargaining With Their Colored Brethren.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Several South Carolinians, opposed to Republicans, who have recently been in Washington, say that leading Conservatives have proposed terms of political bargains to some leading colored citizens to the effect that if the Conservatives will help the blacks to elect the latter's candidates to Congress without regard to color, provided the blacks will give the whites control of the State Government.

FROM NEW YORK.

Particulars Concerning the Suspended Unadilla Bank—The Failure of the Newton Bank.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The liabilities of the suspended Unadilla Bank are estimated at $140,000. It was chartered about twelve years ago under the old Safety Fund Law of this State, and some years ago took its national character with a capital of $100,000 and power to increase to $250,000. Its officers were Arnold B. Watson, President; Chas. J. Hayes, Cashier. The President, it is said, owned $100,000 of the capital and the balance was in the hands of the Cashier and some relatives at Albany. It is reported that the assets of the bank will go far toward meeting its liabilities. The redemption agency is said to be the house of Watson & Co., leather dealers.

The Albany Herald says that living on the part of somebody connected with the bank together with wild and improvident speculations in produce and mining stocks contributed to its downfall.

A Boston despatch says the receiver to the Newton National Bank has collected the liabilities and forwarded the amount to Washington. The directors ...

...amounted to about $110,000, of which nearly $80,000 have been collected. Of the balance, $30,000 are considered good, and the rest are considered doubtful or bad, including $2,500 forged paper of Wm. M. Lake. The authorities having charge of the bank propose, in case it is wound up, to resist payment of the checks obtained, through the Cashier, Mr. Dyer.

MILITARY.

Assignment of West Point Cadets to Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following are designations to regiments of cadets from the Military Academy just appointed: Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers—Cadets Ernest H. Ruffner, John C. Mallery, Clinton B. Sears, Thomas Turtle, Joseph B. Griffith, Wm. E. Rogers, L. M. Haupt, Edward Maguire, Fred ... Charles A. Powell, Frederick A. Hinman. Ordnance Department: John A. Kress, John Pitman, Jr., First Regiment Cavalry; Henry A. Moss, Third Cavalry; George W. Cradlebaugh, Fifth Cavalry; Jacob Almy, Seventh Cavalry; John M. Johnson, Edward S. Godfrey, Eighth Cavalry; E. B. Bird, First Artillery; Wm. F. Reynolds, Jr., John M. Kravis, James E. Bell; Thomas A. Barber, Allyn Capron, Edward Merriman, Lander Thomas, Gilbert P. Patton, Second Artillery; Robert M. Rogers, Thomas T. Thornburg, F. T. C. Richmond, James Bassett, Alexander D. Schenck, Edwin Curtis, Barnet Wager, M. Crawford, J. A. Campbell, J. B. Gifford, Third Artillery; Charles A. Heintzelman, H. B. Osgood, Sedgwick Pratt, Henry D. Wallen, Charles E. Dawes, Edward Davis, C. Crosby, Fourth Artillery; Crosby B. Miller, Charles G. Rodhart, Samuel R. Jones, A. Garretson, G. A. Garretson, Walter Howe, Horatio M. Jones, T. N. Chester, Fifth Regiment Artillery; Charles Shaler, Jr., Loins ... Loma, John McClellan, Oliver E. Woods, A. Tracy Lee, Stanislaus Remak, William J. Roe, Jr., William B. Cullom, Thomas R. Adams, Fifteenth Infantry; William J. Sartle.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths from Falling.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Peter G. Forstman, a carpenter, was instantly killed yesterday by the falling of a piece of timber. A little girl, ten years of age, daughter of Captain Frank Batchelor, a well known steamboat man, died from injuries sustained by falling off a street car. S. A. Cross, a painter, who fell from a ladder on Thursday, also expired last evening.

FROM SCHENECTADY.

Opening of a Driving Park—Trotting Match for $500.

SCHENECTADY, July 27.—The Schenectady Driving Park was formally opened for races to-day. A match of ten miles trot for $500, between Gray and Carrie Tharp this afternoon, was won by Nellie Gray. Time—33:22.

FROM HARTFORD.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Female Suffrage Voted Down.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27.—Legislature adjourned to-day after a session of three months. The Constitutional Amendment giving suffrage to all citizens male and female was lost ... to 111.

An Eastern Railroad Compact Dissolved.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The ... says at the meeting of the representatives of the Trunk lines, held on Friday afternoon, there was some disagreement and the Erie withdrew from the compact, and will act independently. The Baltimore & Ohio withdrew some time ago. The only members of the compact remaining are the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central, and it is therefore considered virtually at an end.

Base Ball Match at Sandwich, Ill.

SANDWICH, Ill., July 27.—A match game of ball between the Union Club, of Plano, and the Amateur Club, of this city, for a purse of $50, came off this morning at 9:30, resulting in victory for the Amateurs. The following is the score: Amateurs, outs, 27; runs, 53. Unions, outs, 27; runs, 41. Time of game, two hours and twenty minutes. Mr. Gould, of the Somonauk Club, was the umpire.

Set-to Between Councilmen.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—At the close yesterday of the session of the City Council, two of the members, Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald and John J. Hocker, who had had a wrangle on a question of veracity, engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, in which Fitzgerald was knocked down. He drew a pistol, but parties interfered and ended the disgraceful affray.

The Mexican Minister takes a Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senor Romero in ... to return temporarily to Mexico, having been ... years of absence from his post after eight years of absence from his country and unremitting attention to the arduous duties and responsibilities which devolve upon him as the representative of the Mexican Republic in this country.

Fire in Concord, New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., July 28.—A fire broke out at four o'clock this morning in a livery stable belonging to J. Hill, situated in the rear of the Eagle House. It rapidly extended to the Eagle House and to the dwelling house of J. G. Hill and Mrs. Prescott. The loss will not exceed $10,000, well covered with insurance.

Shipment of Cattle North from Texas.

DES MOINES, July 27.—T. E. Brown, of this city, arrived from Texas yesterday. He left there the 1st of May, with 3,000 cattle, with which he arrived near Junction City, Kansas, a few days since. One thousand are working oxen, the rest two year old steers.

Arrival of the Steamship Bornssia.

SANDY HOOK, July 28—11 p. m.—The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg July 16, has passed this point, and will reach her dock about one o'clock.

FROM JACKSONVILLE.

Opening of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad to Mason City—The Inauguration Excursion—Importance of the New Outlet from the Great Corn-Raising District of the State.

JACKSONVILLE, July 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have been in this, the "City of Institutes," for about two weeks, and beyond the extreme courtesy of the good people, nothing worthy of note has occurred until yesterday, which was the day appointed for the formal opening of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad through from the former place to Mound City, a flourishing little town about forty miles north of this point.

The road now connects with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad at Monticello, and is to be pushed forward to an early completion to Bloomington, where it will again unite with the above road, making direct connection with the great railroad city of Chicago. The officers of the company hope to have, at no distant day, an entirely independent line to Chicago, and I predict that it will be the heaviest grain and stock bearing line on the continent.

By the politeness of Mr. C. M. Morse, Superintendent, I was invited to join with the officers and invited guests in an excursion to Mason City. Getting on the cars at eight o'clock, we were borne to the point of our destination, passing through the most important ... growing counties in the State. When I mention the fact that little Jersey County alone, with only fifty-three square miles of territory, raised last season one million bushels of corn that would have found its way to our market, had the farmers had such an outlet as this road will give them, your readers will easily perceive the incalculable benefit of this line to the farmers as well as to Chicago. As far as the eye could reach on either side great fields of growing corn were to be seen, with here and there large patches of wheat, oats, rye and barley, which the sturdy farmers were reaping, thrashing and hauling to their respective granaries, shortly to be loaded on the cars and to find their way for the first time from this section of the country to the monster elevators of your city.

Arriving at Mason City, where banners were flying, and everything seemed "merry as a marriage bell," we were marched to quite a nice little hall, where the party arranged their toilettes; after which we started, under the leadership of the President of the day, to the banqueting hall, the First Baptist Church, where the tables "groaned" under the weight of the many good things prepared by the fairy fingers of ladies of Mason County.

I have not time to speak of the many excellent things that were said on the occasion, nor of the many predictions that were made, and I sincerely hope will be verified; yet it is but justice to the indefatigable energy of the company to mention a few gentlemen who accompanied the excursion party from this city, and joined it from various points along the road. We found aboard the train, coming home, Judge Hodges, of Carrollton; Senator Worcester, of White Hall; W. S. Green, of Tabla, all directors, besides George Stroutt, of Peoria, the President. Conspicuous among the invited guests were General Murray McConnel, H. G. Whitlock, Hon. ... Barrett, and many others of equal distinction, nearly all of whom were accompanied by ladies.

Although the train was under the control of the conductor, Mr. Bacon, it is but justice to remark that Mr. Kelsey, the worthy landlord of the Mansion House of the city, ably assisted in "running" the train back to this point without accident, and a more efficient ... it would be hard to find.

The National Base Ball Association will hold their tournament in this city, commencing August 13, and continuing one week, with the largest premium list ever given in the State. It promises to be the exhibition of the season, as the association has one ... of $1,000 for the fastest trotters.

CLARK.

FRANCE.

The French Financial Budget.

What the Luxemburg Flurry Cost France.

An Enormous Deficit.

Fierce and Exciting Debates in the Corps Legislatif.

Boldness of Opposition Speakers.

Withering Denunciation of the Emperor's Foreign and Domestic Policy.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, France, July 12, 1867.

FRENCH FINANCES.

In a former letter I made reference to the fact that the French Government had submitted the usual estimates of receipts and expenditures for the coming fiscal year to the Corps Legislatif, and that the estimates showed an anticipated excess of expenditure over receipts that seemed surprisingly small in view of the comprehensive measures inaugurated by the War Department for rearming the whole of the French army with breech-loaders. The apparent deficit on this account seemed, indeed, to be less than forty millions of francs. The tax-paying portion of the public already congratulated themselves on the prospect of getting off so cheap. But, alas, their hopes were doomed to disappointment! The Government had a most disagreeable and stunning surprise in store for them. It had to tell an aftertale of large extra expenditures to the Legislative Body, which dashed the popular expectations of a continued financial equilibrium, raised by the proposed budget for 1868, most ruthlessly to the ground.

Soon after the presentation of said budget, it was whispered in Legislative circles, that the Government was holding back with some demands for extra appropriations to meet expenditures already incurred on account of the War Office, and that those demands would amount to no trifling sum. The rumor gained strength from day to day, and found its way into the columns of the press, creating no small uneasiness at the Bourse and among the public at large. The Government more than confirmed it some ten days ago by presenting, without any previous announcement, a bill, appropriating no less than one hundred and fifty-eight millions of francs to meet debts contracted by the War Office since last summer. The explanations, accompanying the bill, showed that only about one-fourth of this sum was due on contracts for breech loaders, while three fourths had been expended this spring in getting the army ready for war under the pressure of the Luxemburg excitement.

FIERCE AND EXCITING DEBATE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The sudden demand for so large a special credit, astounded even the Government majority of the Legislature. As to the public, the announcement fairly dumbfounded it. The majority felt that it was brought to face a most perplexing and unpopular measure. The public had no idea that the Luxemburg imbroglio had cost France so vast a sum. It realized that the one hundred and twenty millions expended in the purchase of guns, horses, provisions and placing the army on a war footing, in anticipation of a war with Prussia, represented a direct waste of money, and would have to be added, from want of other means, to the already trying weight of the permanent public debt, rendering a corresponding increase of taxation morally certain. As to the opposition in the Corps Legislatif, it lost no time in making as much capital as possible against the Government out of the affair. It proceeded at once to attack the Government most vigorously, first for keeping the legislative power and the public so long in the dark as to the actual extent of the pecuniary demands it would be obliged to make; and, secondly, for the violation of the Constitution, of which it had rendered itself guilty by expending so large an amount previously asking the authority of the Legislature for the expenditure. All last week the Liberals and Conservative Liberals devoted themselves to dealing blow after blow in session after session to the Government, during the general discussion of the budget. The most effective speeches on this side were made by Ernest Picard and Garnier-Pages. They proved by the experience of the past and present that ever since the establishment of the Second Empire the control exercised by the Legislature over the affairs of the State was a mere nominal one; that the Government did at all times exactly what it pleased, regardless of the prerogatives of the former, and that the servile subsequent approbation of the majority of all it had ever done, inevitably tended to encourage it in its unconstitutional course. M. Picard availed himself of the opportunity to deliver a most withering denunciation of the system of political tutelage and repression pursued by the Government, and especially of the undue influence it exercised regularly at every political election. M. Garnier Pages and other speakers devoted themselves particularly to showing that the financial policy pursued by the Government ever since 1852, in running always ahead of the actual receipts and incurring unauthorized and extravagant expenditures, in anticipation of the natural increase of the public revenue, was pernicious and bound, sooner or later, to involve the country in great peril. M. Garnier Pages also argued most ably against the proposition of the Government to raise the extra appropriation of the one hundred and fifty-eight millions by issuing treasury certificates. He demonstrated that the floating debt of France was already over thirteen hundred millions of francs, and that the proposed increase would raise it to nearly fifteen hundred, which was far more than was compatible with the security of the public credits. But, as could be foreseen, the denunciations, protests and ravings of the Liberal minority, did not produce the slightest effect upon the majority. The extra appropriation was voted at the close of the debate upon it, every member of the latter voting for it. The interesting fact was brought out, in the course of the debate, that the Government had held back with the demand for the extra appropriation because of the presence of the King of Prussia in Paris. Out of consideration for this "august Imperial guest," it did not want, either to answer what mighty preparations had been made to make war against him, or to provoke a debate during his stay, which the opposition no doubt would make use of to say some things that might be humiliating to it in the presence of King William.

Highly interesting and animated as the debates in the Legislative Body were last week the events of the present week within that body have been far more important. The opposition showed again its untiring activity, pluck and dash, by a series of the boldest attacks on the Government, in connection with the appropriations, asked for the War Department. M. Thiers, who had proposed to speak last week on the subject of the Mexican expedition, but foregone his intention on account of the death of Maximilian, led off on Tuesday. As is his habit he had carefully prepared himself for the task. Though his speech was not so vigorous and scathing as the one he delivered last April on the foreign policy of the Government, in general it gave again remarkable evidence of his peculiar facility for saying very severe things in an apparently mild way. He reviewed the whole Mexican expedition from its inception to its close in the lucid, concise, and very entertaining style that distinguishes him as a historian. The thread of argument that ran through the whole discourse tended to lead to the conclusion that the want of control over the actions of the Government was made apparent at every stage of the expedition, and that the sole means of preventing a recurrence of similar disastrous enterprises on the part of the latter, was the resumption of the lost control of the former. This speech, which occupied more than three hours, and filled fifteen columns in the Moniteur, was listened to with wrapt attention. The galleries were crowded to suffocation. The Moniteur did not appear the next day until eleven o'clock in the forenoon. But so great was the anxiety of the public to read his speech, that crowds of people waited for hours for its appearance around the principal newsstands in the city, and that as high as two and three francs were paid for copies.

It was nearly six o'clock when M. Thiers got through with his speech. He was followed by Granier de Cassagnac, one of the regular legislative trumpets of the Government. He is naturally a very able man, and an experienced parliamentary debater. But his reply to M. Thiers was so weak that even his political friends felt ashamed of him. He dealt almost exclusively in pompous generalities about the honor and glory of France, and failed to refute a single point made by M. Thiers. As soon as he had finished, M. Jules Favre jumped up and demanded the floor. He coupled his demand with a request to the majority that he be permitted to reply to Granier de Cassagnac on the following day. But though he urged the lateness of the hour and his recent severe illness in support of his demand, the majority, who hoped thus to cut short the Ajax of the opposition, was ungenerous enough to insist that he should speak then or yield the floor. Not disinclined to gratify his opponents, he reluctantly mounted the tribune. Though laboring under great physical drawbacks, the great barrister now spoke more eloquently and effectively. Devoting himself, like M. Thiers, to the Mexican expedition, he attacked the Government with the most vehement severity. He charged that it had practiced deliberate and systematic deception upon the Legislative Body in regard to the expedition from the first to the last; that it had purposely withheld the truth from it as to the real aim of the invasion of Mexico, and that, but for this deception and want of truthfulness on the part of their Minister of State, in his communications upon the subject to the Corps Legislatif, even the majority would have never consented to vote the money for waging a war, the object of which was to overthrow the institutions of an independent nation and erect an Empire on its ruins. He charged, moreover, that the Government had deliberately misled the French public as to the condition of affairs in Mexico after the fall of the cities of Puebla and Mexico, and the feelings of the mass of the Mexican people concerning the establishment of a monarchy over them, by making the former believe through his official press-organs that the new Empire was getting along swimmingly, and concealing the reports of superior military officers, holding commands in the expedition, who told the truth of the contrary. Then he referred to the suspicious contract for the sale of forty millions of Mexican bonds for the benefit of French claimants against Mexico between ex-Minister Fould and certain Paris bankers, of which I gave a full history in a former letter, and charged furthermore that, although the Government had at that time no confidence, as shown by the terms of the contract, in the stability of the Mexican Emperor, it used all its influence to insure the success of the second Mexican loan, persuading the French public to invest several hundred millions in a venture, in the success of which it did not itself trust. The speaker worked these several charges with marvellous skill up into a truly terrible bill of indictment, the like of which has not been pronounced against the Government since Napoleon has been sitting on his throne. Towards the close of his bitter invective, the speaker came to dwell upon the death of Maximilian. He protested against the formal revival by the Moniteur and other official organs, in connection with this event, of the theory so radically at variance with the liberal spirit of the age, that the killing of a Prince of Imperial blood was a more heinous crime than that of an ordinary human being. Then giving his words the greatest emphasis he said:

"In the face of this attempt to make a sort of exceptional law for a certain class of human beings and to resuscitate, in the name of a summary political principle ... which it has ... claimed, protects them ... that the ... upset these ... of any son of France, who dies in obscurity upon foreign soil in the discharge of his duty, is indeed of greater ... than the death of a Prince, who, in defending his crown, has been guilty of a violation of the laws of humanity."

Before the speaker had finished this reference to Maximilian's proclamation of October, 1865, in which he declared the Mexican Republicans outlaws, his voice was almost drowned by a perfect storm of passionate protests and calls to order from the benches of the majority. The presiding officer likewise interrupted and told him that if he again expressed such sentiments he would be obliged to call him to order. It was only after some minutes that quiet was sufficiently restored to enable the speaker to finish his discourse. He then wound up as follows:

"I do not believe that political necessities can either explain or justify the conduct of the Government in the latter part of the expedition. The Archduke Maximilian went to Mexico relying on our promises and the protection of our arms. Moreover, although the Minister of State has denied it from this tribune, ... the financial affairs of the Mexican Empire and those of France, it is certain beyond question that the two Governments were ... In the ... I believe I am not the only one that has fell ... palliated ... the French army ... assailants. ... the responsibility for the ... blood, which is now his to shoulder."

The last sentence was hardly pronounced by the speaker, when another outburst of wild excited exclamations took place from the Government benches. The cries of "to order, to order," was almost deafening. The presiding officer, as soon as the noise had subsided, turned towards Mr. Favre, who had, in the meantime, resumed his seat, and said excitedly: "The responsibility for the words you uttered you will have to shoulder before the whole country."

Upon this M. Favre rose, fairly trembling with indignation, and replied with his voice raised to a pitch:

"Neither you nor any one in this assembly can hold such language towards me. I, listen to me, gentlemen. I have the honor of belonging to one of those minorities of which the Minister of state spoke with so much complaisant severity in one of our last sessions. This minority has signalized the time, when it was a power, by abolishing the political scaffold, which you have re-established. As to myself, I have protested time and again in this hall, in favor of the inviolability of the life given by God to human creatures, I have demanded the abolition of the penalty of death. If you had taken my proposition into consideration, your action would have effectually stirred up the conscience of the rulers of this world."

This was meant as another pointing out the fact that Maximilian was killed because he had authorised the merciless killing of his fellow beings.

M. Favre had no sooner resumed his seat than the Minister of State, the oratorical champion of the Government, mounted the tribune. But he confined himself to an excited protest against the assertion of M. Favre that the blood of Maximilian would fall on France, and that the Government had established the penalty of death for political offences, in which latter attempt he found himself, however, obliged to admit that the Government had been instrumental in reviving the death penalty for attempts against the life of the Sovereign—the very fact that M. Favre had referred to. His speech proper, in reply to Messrs. Thiers and Favre, the Minister did not deliver until Wednesday afternoon. It was, as most of his rhetorical productions, a masterpiece of apparent fairness of statement, and of specious reasoning, plausible conclusions, elegant diction and voluble delivery. A more adroit argument in defence of the Government was probably now made from the same place. He certainly made the most of a bad case. But, though he had saved himself with long citations from official documents, he failed to prove that the charges of M. Favre were without foundation, which ill success the latter did not fail to bring home to him in a spirited rejoinder. M. Thiers also made a brief rejoinder in the same session, which was, however, without any striking points.

THE INDOMITABLE COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE OF THE OPPOSITION.

Another sharp rencontre between the Opposition and the Government is expected, when M. Berger will, in accordance with his announced intention, renew his demands for the production of the documents relative to the contract for the sale of forty millions of Mexican bonds between ex-Minister Fould and certain banking houses referred to further above. The many spirited parliamentary battles that have been fought by the Opposition during the last few weeks have shown the indomitable courage, perseverance, and talent of that small but formidable body in the boldest relief. It is a mere handful of true, able, independent spirits, but in point of intelligence, legislative experience, and oratorical eminence they constitute altogether the only ... overwhelming majority of the Government. Though their efforts are seldom if ever crowned with success in the legislative body, they do a great work in keeping alive the Liberal spirit of France, and in resisting and exposing the abuses of authority by the powers that be. Without their unceasing labors Imperialism would have long ago succeeded in establishing the absolute political stagnation in this country that is the shibboleth of its internal policy.

MAXIMILIAN'S PRIVATE PAPERS.

The Memorial Diplomatique, the recognized French organ of the Austrian Government, states officially, that some weeks before the fall of Queretaro, a special courier sent ... in this city, with all the private papers of Maximilian. They were contained in a large, securely sealed package, which was all dressed to an intimate personal friend of Maximilian in Vienna, with the Emperor's injunction to burn them in case death should overtake the sender. This injunction will be religiously carried out, the paper adds, as soon as the authenticity of the news of Maximilian's death will be no longer doubtful. This information is no doubt very welcome to the French Cabinet.

"POOR CARLOTTA."

The same paper says that the death of Maximilian was announced to his unfortunate wife at Miramar by her principal medical attendant, on Saturday last. Her mental aberration is so absolute that the awful intelligence did not produce the slightest effect upon her. The death of Maximilian, whose express wish it was that the care of his wife should be solely left to the same medical advisers in whom he had the most implicit confidence, has released the Imperial family of Austria and the royal relatives of Carlotta in Brussels from the obligation of non-intervention in the case of the patient, which they had heretofore imposed upon themselves from motives of delicacy. At a family council, held this week at Salzburg, it was resolved, upon the recommendation of the highest medical authority, to take the Empress of Mexico from Miramar to the castle of Laeken, in Belgium, the summer residence of the late King, her father, in the hope that the scenes of her youth may have a favorable effect upon her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pupils of the High Normal School, to the withdrawal of whom in a body from their school, I referred in my last, having refused to comply with a peremptory summons of the Minister of Instruction to return without conditions, the latter has issued a decree declaring the school closed. This puts an end to the career of all of the eighty-six seceders in the Government service.

The distribution of prizes [to] the Congress of French Singers, on Tuesday last, was by the Emperor and Empress in person. The Glee Club, of Lille received the grand prize of 5,000 francs.

In a previous letter I censured the conduct of those Americans that had been decorated with the Legion of Honor and so far forgotten themselves as to display the emblems of monarchy on their persons, in severe terms. I now take pleasure in contrasting this disgusting snobbishness with the example of Hon. L. B. Ruggles, member of the United States Commission and delegate to the International Monetary Convention, who, like a true Republican, has refused to accept his appointment as Knight of the Legion.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. B. Washburne has returned here from Switzerland almost completely restored to health. He looks as vigorous as I have ever known him. He will return to Hamburg near Frankfort-on-the-Main to complete the cure begun him by his physicians. Governor Curtin is also here entirely recovered. Mr. Blaine and Senator Morrill of Maine came with Mr. Washburne from Switzerland.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Speech of Senator Wilson at Saratoga.

At the close of the temperance meeting at Leland's Opera House on the evening of July 25, the Hon. Henry Wilson was escorted by Hall's band. He had announced that he would speak from the balcony of the Union Hotel in the hotel grounds on National affairs, and a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen had congregated. After repeated calls Mr. Wilson appeared on the balcony, and was introduced by Judge Sackett of Saratoga. When the applause had subsided he spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am told that it is expected that I should speak to you on public affairs. Well, it is rather late in the night, I think, to make a speech on the affairs of the nation, but as I am asked to say a word or two I will state my sentiments and opinions in regard to the present aspect of the public affairs of the country. I may say to you to begin with, that I am encouraged to take hopeful views of public affairs. During the dark hours of the war—the darkest hours of the war—I had faith in the country and faith in God and our democratic institutions, and I never doubted the result. Since the close of the war we have had trials quite as severe, and I never had any doubt of the result. The result is to be the united and free nation. The cardinal faith of the fathers is to be the living faith of the children. [Applause.] We are to have a united country, comprehending more than is now within the bounds of the country. We have carried the flag up to the north pole on one side of the Continent, and many years will not pass away before it will go up on the other side. [I do not think it is worth while to hurry this. It is our manifest destiny—it is in the future—we cannot help it if we would. But the country, whether comprehending more or less than the territory of North America, is henceforth and forever to be a free country, where every man is the peer of every other man. [Applause.] We have passed through a bloody struggle; I am among those who believe that it was inevitable—that it was one of the great wars of the human family. It was a struggle on this Continent between the democratic ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the system of human bondage; and in such a contest there could be no doubt of the result. It was one of God's wars; and for myself I accept it as such, and I accept its results. When the war was I believed in prosecuting it vigorously. Now we have peace, I want to prosecute peace vigorously. We who stood by our country, and the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, have triumphed. We have triumphed at a fearful cost. We are proud and strong; we have lifted the country towards the heavens; we are a greater people than ever before. We have destroyed human bondage; we have subjugated and conquered a brave and heroic portion of the country, and now the great work is done. I am for welcoming them back with warm and generous greetings, trusting that the causes of all our troubles have passed away forever, and that hereafter in the future we shall be friends and brothers as we were in the morning of the Republic. [Cheers.] It has recently been my fortune to travel for four or five weeks through the rebel states, and as they invited me to speak to them, I said just what I thought. I held them responsible before man and God for every drop of blood shed in this country, for every life lost, for every dollar expended. I spoke to them plainer than I ever spoke even to the people of Massachusetts; but I tried to do it in a spirit of kindness that I really felt. I pitied their misfortunes. They were more severely conquered than I dreamed of. I tell you here to-night that the people of that section of the country put into the contest all they had of blood and of treasure, and they were defeated, utterly annihilated, their powers gone. No man who loves his country and his fellow-men, and who regards those States as part of the country, and the people as part of his countrymen, can witness the condition of that section without having his heart softened and stirred within him. For myself, while I spoke to them plain words, I desired to speak to them in kindness, and in thirty-two speeches I made in that section of the country, to various kinds of audiences, I never received a hiss, or whisper, or unkind word. But I have now innumerable invitations from various portions of that country to speak, which I cannot accept. I trust that the men of the North, who can afford to be generous as well as just, while they have resolved that treason shall never more sway the councils of the country, will be kind and generous, and forgive the faults of their erring countrymen. [Applause.] I trust that the public men of our portion of the country will visit that portion of it. Freedom of speech they have not had for a generation; they have looked only on one side—the side of slavery, nullification, secession, disunion, civil war, hatred of Yankee institutions. Now, when the truth is presented—when the cause of liberty, justice and humanity is presented to them—they listen as no people ever before listened, and I say to you, it is the great missionary ground of this country. Kind words, words addressed to the heart, conscience, and reason, will do more there than in any other portion of the country for good. So much for the position of that portion of the country for good, as I comprehend it. And, now, I will tell you what I think has brought about the rapidly improved condition of that section of the country, and that is the overthrow of the policy of the President of the United States, and the utter hopelessness on the part of the people that the President's policy can ever be sustained by the nation. [Loud cheers.] That policy brought bitter words, violent deeds, wrongs and outrages. Loyal men were everywhere insulted, freedmen were outraged, and even murdered; but when the Congress of the United States, sustained by the voice of the people who had fought them on 600 battle-fields, laid down the terms and conditions of reconstruction, and when the President's policy was repudiated, when their hopes in Northern friends failed, when their houses in the Supreme Court failed altogether, then they saw that they must submit to the authority of the nation, and they are doing it with a very good grace. There is another thing that has contributed to the peaceful aspect of most portions of the States lately in insurrection. That is the ballot put into the hands of 800,000 black men. These men, let me say to you, will bring these States back loyal to the country, as fully and unreservedly committed to the cause of human liberty in America. [Applause.] I make the prediction that eleven or twelve States ... will not only comply with the terms and conditions Congress has laid down, but will come up, ... who can take the ironclad oath, and will send men to the Congress of the United States who will think, speak and act ... loyal ... [Cheers.] I will tell you why. These 800,000 black men feel that they are fighting the battle, not only of the country, but of their own liberties and rights. Of course they will ... they believe in the country as no people ever believed in it before, and they have resolved that the ... of Abraham Lincoln is to be ... [Applause.] They want "Liberty and Union, now and forever," and they will carry it out ... the Union and liberty, but for school-houses and churches, and for a liberal and progressive policy in that section of the country. They will carry it too. Old Virginia, this very ... within ninety days from this time, will put herself alongside of Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio, as a strong, liberty-loving, progressive, radical State of the Union. [Applause.] South Carolina will follow. [Applause.] Other States will do the same, and then, gentlemen, I predict that these States will enter on a liberal, progressive policy, such as is pursued in the New England and great Central and Western States of the country. There is not a Democratic line from the Potomac to Florida. ... The people of the South will tell you that the Republicans never cheated or deceived them. They were led into the rebellion by words of encouragement from the North. But they will tell you who the men who said these words had to go into the fight, and they met them on battle-fields. Then the old Henry Clay Whigs, who are in the ranks of the opposition of that part of the country, left them as the Democratic flag, and they by and carry thousands with them into the ranks of the Republican party. The old national men of '32 are doing the same. Of course the followers of John C. Calhoun and his theories of government would not be expected to do anything but to maintain the position and spirit of hostility; but they will be defeated, and sink down one by one to disappear in the land from the government of the country, as the Tories of the revolution disappeared. For myself I want no more punishments than have already been inflicted on these men. They have suffered, and have been disappointed more than any body of men in the history of the world. Seven years ago these men came from the halls of Congress, proud and defiant. They talked of the Kansas of ..., and ... They talked of the ... of a great slaveholding Republic that should include Mexico and Cuba and command the commerce of the world. They would be the great agricultural portion of the country that should produce cotton, rice, and sugar. They were to be omnipotent. They went into this great struggle to make slavery strong, to extend it into the Territories of the United States, and they came out of the contest without the power to hold slavery anywhere in the country. [Applause.] Their ideas, principles, and policies are gone forever. The hope and aspiration of their souls are lost. They are baffled, defeated, humiliated, conquered. For one I have it not in my heart to pursue the system of confiscation, or any other systems that shall bear harder than those that have already been adopted to bring them into the country and make them a part of the country. I don't want an Ireland or Poland in America. [Applause.] But I want free States, where every man is a peer of every other man, where every ... no matter what blood may course through his veins, no matter where he may have been born, is a man whom God made and for whom Christ died, and who shall possess equal rights with every other man. We want Free States, ... and that policy that has been inaugurated will be accomplished within twelve months, and all these States within one year will be brought back into the Union. They will not have the power to dictate the policy of the country, but they will be the radical and progressive portion of it. We shall see these things, and I say to you to-night, as an American citizen, loving my country and my whole country, that it is enough to make the heart throb with gratitude to Almighty God for what we have witnessed during the last seven years of progress. [Cheers.] The friends of the country have been misrepresented throughout this contest. We were told that we could not conquer these twelve millions of people. We did it. We were told we had no constitutional right or power to do it. We exercised the powers of the Constitution to save the Constitution and the country, and we have done it. Now they tell us we have no constitutional power to pass the laws for reconstruction; but we find the powers, and we have passed the laws, and the laws will do the work. The President of the United States may do as he pleases; the plans that knows him will not know him a great while. [Laughter and applause.] The Fourth of March, 1869, at any rate, will come some time. [A voice: What about impeachment?] He may stay in till that time, and he may not. [Cheers.] It will depend a great deal on his future conduct. If he undertakes to violate the laws of the country and arrest the conduct of the government he will have but a short time to stay where he is. [Applause.] But I tell you, gentlemen, he may do just what he pleases, he cannot prevent anything. ["Good."] Our friends in the South, who believe in reconstruction, in a united country, and in freedom, three-tenths of a million of them will bring those States back in spite of anything Andrew Johnson or anybody else can do. I look upon Mr. Johnson just as I look upon Bull Run. [Laughter.] Bull Run during the war brought a sense of shame to the cheek of the country, but after all it was a great lesson to the country. Andrew Johnson seems to be a sort of being brought into existence for a purpose. He stands right there, and every time he undertakes to do anything against the cause of liberty and justice, the country rallies, and goes farther than it ever would have gone before. [Laughter and applause.] He got the opinion of the Attorney General the other day, and all over the South the rebels raised their heads, and began to hope again; but in a day or two went the news on the wires that Congress would assemble, and the rebels closed their lips. Congress assembled and made an additional and stronger measure than ever before. He may undertake to ... if he pleases, or do what he pleases; our friends in the South will take care of the cause of the country. And let me tell you that Grant is for unconditional suffrage, not only in the South, but in the North. [Cheers.] So is Thomas—that great General whom his soldiers nicknamed "Old Reliable;" so is Phil. Sheridan, and nearly every General of the country who has made a page of the history of this war. I find a very large share of the men who have opposed us individually say it is right, but they say they have got a great prejudice vote behind them, and they must pander to that. I think it becomes statesmen to speak the truth—to come out in advance of the people and maintain what is right—and the people will follow them. There is no portion of our countrymen so ignorant or prejudiced who will not do the right when they see it clearly. Such is the present condition of the country. I think it is a hopeful one, and it will be better next year than it is now. The men who emancipated four millions of slaves and have established liberty and justice in the land are to have the country next year. Whether Grant will be the candidate of those men or not, and I think he is very likely to be, that candidate will be elected. There are to-day three millions of those voters in the country who would vote for Grant, or Sheridan, or Thomas, for Chase [applause], or Colfax [applause], or brave old Ben. Wade [applause], or any of the true and tried men who have carried the country through the dark and gloomy days of the last seven years. But no man who opposed the cause of the country during that war, no man who opposed emancipation, no man who opposes the civil rights of the emancipated races, no man who opposes negro suffrage will ever be President of the United States again. [Applause.] If there are any here to-night who desire to act with the masses, and move with events, and who wish to be with the successful, respectable, and triumphant, I give them this piece of advice, that they join the negro equal suffrage party at the earliest possible moment. It has become fashionable to do it too. [Laughter.] I remember when I first entered the Senate that a Senator was denouncing the anti-slavery men of the country, and talking about "nigger, nigger, nigger." Mr. Seward turned to me and said, "that Senator will never be President of the United States. He was an aspirant for the place, and every one knew it." I asked him why, and he simplicity. "Oh," said Mr. Seward, "the people of the United States always intend to elect a gentleman President, and the man who spells negro with two g's is not a gentleman and the people will never make him President." It is just so in our time. Those who stand up for the equal rights of men in Christian republican America, though they may not be fashionable and genteel to the leaders of the people, are only vulgar fellows. [Applause.] Let me say to you that patriotism, liberty, justice, humanity, Christianity, everything that is pure and noble, all good pulsations of the human heart, all that is beautiful in woman, all that is lovely in human character, is to-day in America, on the side of the men who are fighting for a united country, and for the equal rights of all men, of every clime and race. [Applause.] And it is our glory and our pleasure to struggle and fight out that battle. Ere a few brief months are passed we shall have a united country, a free country, a country of equal rights and can stand before the world illustrating the beauty of democratic institutions. I trust all of us, ladies and gentlemen, will contribute by word and deed to bring about that result, which will be so honorable to the country and so glorious to human nature. [Loud cheering.]

Particulars of a Horrid Murder of a Father by His Son.

PEORIA, Mahaska County, Iowa, July 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

We have been accustomed to read with wonder and surprise the details and sketches of crimes committed all over our land, and we had thought that none of these atrocities would visit us. But we have been mistaken. A murder foul and heart-sickening has occurred at our own doors. An aged father has fallen by the hand of his youngest son. The facts of the case are about as follows:

It seems that for some time past there has been an almost continual quarrel between Elliot Jones, the deceased, and John Jones, the accused. On last Monday, the 15th instant, about 12 o'clock, noon, John was carrying some hay on a pitchfork to feed the horses in a lot near the house. The father requested his son to put down the hay and turn the horses out, instead of feeding them the hay. The boy, either not hearing or heeding his father's request, went on. The old man became very angry at this, picked up a stick about four feet long and two inches thick, and ... after the boy, swearing he would beat his brains out. As he approached nearer the boy he swore again that he would kill him with a pitchfork. At this moment the boy threw down the hay, and when his father was about a few feet from him, drew a pistol from his pocket and fired.

The ball took effect in the left side, a little below the heart, passing almost through the body, and lodging about five inches from the spine. When he was struck he exclaimed, "My God! he has killed me!" turned around, walked a few steps, and sank upon the ground.

The boy made no attempt to escape, but remained on the premises until an officer arrested him. He was taken before a magistrate, where the above facts were elicited, and bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars to answer at the October term of the District Court in this county.

The father died last night about 12 o'clock, thirty-six hours after he was shot. The age of the deceased at the time of his death was sixty-two years; that of the accused fifteen years.

ZURAB.

Sainte-Beuve and the Duel which he would not Fight.

[From the London Daily News.]

The French Senate is the guardian of the institutions of the Empire. It is composed for the most part of high military and civil dignitaries of men who have served and sworn allegiance to and deserted more than one Revolution and more than one Government, of men who have lost faith in everything but the power that pensions them, and of a few adventurers whose origin is more doubtful than their services and their devotion. This assembly, however, is gained from time to time by individuals of worth and merit, who, living apart from politics, have been willing to accept the honours of the State. The heroes of the incident we are about to relate all belong to this august body, but there is only one of them whose reputation is favorably or unfavorably known beyond the official circles of the Second Empire, or whose promotion to the rank and dignity of a Senator of France any human being beyond those circles would explain. M. Sainte-Beuve's name is known to the intellectual public of the Old World and the New as one of the most eminent in modern literature, and his acceptance of a seat in the French Senate adds nothing to his own reputation. Who M. Lacaze, the savage aggressor in the present instance, may be is a question that only a diligent search in the Dictionnaire des Contemporains enables us to answer. Senator Lacaze, according to that authority, was born some sixty-eight years ago, and in his youth joined a Bonapartist military colony in America on the fall of the First Empire. After the Revolution of 1830 he returned to France and joined the ranks of the Bonapartist democratic opposition. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly as a "Democrat," and constantly voted against his party. In the Legislative Assembly he was a decided reactionist; the Government of the coup d'état made him a Councillor of State, and the Second Empire a Senator. This is the gentleman, Baron Heeckeren, ... fighting a duel with M. Sainte-Beuve, to avenge an insult which he had committed against that eminent writer, and to which M. Sainte-Beuve had replied with perfect dignity and moderation from his place in the Senate. Of Baron Heeckeren the Dictionnaire des Contemporains informs us that he was an officer in the Russian service from 1830 to 1837, married a lady of the Pouchkine family, whom he afterwards killed in a duel, and was obliged to fly the country in order to escape the vengeance of the people. He had insulted the honor of the Russian poet, and killed him in a duel by way of "satisfaction." This gentleman, a Senator of the Second Empire, is the second of Senator Lacaze, who brought the challenge to M. Sainte-Beuve, which the latter, with his moral courage, declined on grounds which to us as to the whole independent French press, appear more than sufficient, even putting the principle of duelling out of the question. The impudence with which these two obscure but truculent dignitaries appeal to public opinion for their justification would be surprising, if two such devoted Imperialists could be supposed to know anything of public opinion, or to be capable of respecting it.

M. Sainte-Beuve, aware no doubt of the duelling antecedents of M. Lacaze's second, might scruple on that ground alone to accept what has so well been described as "that summary jurisprudence which consists in stifling a question and suppressing a man within forty-eight hours." But when the circumstances of the case are told us, we can have no hesitation in affirming that it would be as reasonable for M. Sainte-Beuve to hand himself over to the tender mercies of the most ferocious brigands in the Papal States as to place his life at the disposal of Senators Heeckeren and Lacaze. On the 29th of March last M. Sainte-Beuve was defending the right of free thought in the person of one of his literary friends, and had been grossly attacked by a preceding speaker, when M. Lacaze interrupted him by exclaiming, "Ce n'est pas pour cela que nous sommes ici." "It is not for that you are here." M. Sainte-Beuve took no notice of this insolence at the time, but on the 25th of June, speaking in defence of the freedom of public libraries, he referred to that interruption, as the only one, among many, which he had not been able to forget. "You have not," he added, retreated that expression, which out of respect for this assembly, I shall content myself with calling 'not very polite' (peu sensée). M. Lacaze thereupon rose and declared that he persisted in the expression, and that M. Sainte-Beuve was very late in taking it up. Two days later M. Lacaze sent a note to M. Saint-Beuve by M. Heeckeren to the following effect: "You meant to be offensive to me in your speech of Tuesday last. The will was as good as the deed and gives me the same rights. I have begged M. Heeckeren and another to come to an understanding with two persons whom you will name upon the natural consequences of that incident." To this provocation M. Sainte-Beuve replied in a letter to M. Heeckeren which is a perfect model of dignity and good sense. He begs to be allowed a little time for reflection and for consultation with his friends, among them he counts some men of honor as well as of thought and culture, but not "doctors in arms." Besides, this is a matter which essentially belongs to public discussion and to the public judgment, to which he is not afraid to leave it. Forty-eight hours later M. Heeckeren enclosed a second letter from M. Lacaze, repeating the challenge; and to this M. Sainte Beuve rejoins in a letter admirably calm and firm in tone, exposing the facts of the dispute, and repeating his determination not to permit himself to be "dragged upon another ground, when reason is no longer free." He is willing to accept the peaceful arbitration of a committee of the Senate itself, and failing that, the judgment of the public at large, "who have more good sense than anybody, and as much honour as the best—an honour which is not the point of honor, but from which reason is not excluded." Some of our French contemporaries remark that M. Sainte Beuve was not required to prove his physical courage, having fought a duel some years since, and that he is now barely recovered from a long and severe illness, and is still weak and suffering. But in England we can assure him that these considerations are not wanted to justify his admirable behavior in this bad business, and we trust his example will convince his countrymen of the barbarous folly of that "satisfaction" which a bully demands of an honest man whom he has insulted, and whose independence he detests. M. Sainte Beuve, who, in his literary studies, has always lived in the best of company, is perhaps not orthodox enough for the piety of the Senate, where, as at Bucharest, a little intolerance is thought to cover a great deal of immorality.

Southern Items.

RICHMOND, July 27.—At a meeting of the citizens of Henrico County to-day, Franklin Stearns, President, delegates were appointed to the August Convention.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 27.—Accounts from Florida and Middle and Eastern Alabama are favorable to the crops. The grain crops are abundant and generally promising.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD

Will be paid to the address given, and no questions asked, for the return ...

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

IN NEW YORK CITY CLASSES

Paid from $1,000 to $1,500 a Term OF 60 LESSONS.

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On Chicago Improved Real Estate. TIME, 2 TO 5 YEARS.

LARD.

Highest market price paid for Butcher's Rendered Lard, in large or small quantities ...

Educational.

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FACULTY.

REV. ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D.D., LL.D., President of the University.

... DOUGLAS, M.D.

ZINA PITCHER, M.D., Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Obstetrics.

ABRAM SAGER, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

SILAS H. DOUGLAS, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.

ALONZO B. PALMER, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.

CORYDON L. FORD, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

SAMUEL G. ARMOR, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.

WILLIAM W. GREENE, M.D., Professor of Civil and Military Surgery.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, M.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.

HENRY S. CHEEVER, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A. R. FROTHINGHAM, M.D., Professor of Surgery, and ... Demonstrator of Anatomy.

PRESTON B. ROSE, A.D., ALBERT B. FOOTE, M.D., Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory.

...

FEES.

...

SILAS H. DOUGLAS, Dean.

Northwestern Female College,

AT EVANSTON, ILL. ...

REV. LUCIUS H. BUGBEE, A.M.

Y. L. ATH. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

The Young Ladies' Athenæum.

There is no other such school. Address WM. D. SANDERS, D.D., ... Y. L. ATH.

Shot Guns.

Roper's Four-Shooting Shot Gun,

Manufactured by ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Mass.

... JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., ... Chicago.

Business Cards.

A. H. PICKERING & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants ...

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,

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For the sale or purchase of

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

129 Washington-st., second Door East of Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

To the Retail Trade!

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FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., 14 LaSalle-st.

Hemp Belting.

CAMPBELL'S PATENT HEMP BELTING.

SUPERIOR TO RUBBER OR LEATHER ...

50 Per Cent Cheaper.

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Stoves, Ranges, &c.

"MORNING GLORY."—Particularly the "Morning Glory" ...

H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr., ...

Clothing.

ELY'S ANNUAL SALE.

From July 1st to September 1st, ...

15 PER CENT

Below our regular prices. ...

ELY,

Draper, Tailor and Gents' Outfitter, Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

Wanted.

WANTED—A man who fully understands the Manufacturing of Linseed Oil.

... 199 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Flour Salesman Wanted!

Must be a thoroughly competent business man, and acquainted with the trade. Applications will be entertained until August 1st.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

138 and 140 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Roofing Material.

Roofing Material Depot.

LYMAN BRIDGES, Agent for the Warren Roofing Co. ...

ROOFING.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.

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For Sale.

A Valuable Flouring Mill AND Water Privileges,

TO THE EXTENT OF 800 HORSE POWER,

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WM. HAYDEN, Tecumseh, Mich.

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Civil Engineering Instruments.

COMPASSES, TRANSITS and LEVELS ...

TO GRAIN BUYERS.—Grain Warehouse ...

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GENUINE ... DAIRY SALT

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To be Drawn at Covington, Ky., JULY 31, 1867.

32,000 Numbers and 788 Prizes.

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788 Prizes, Amounting to $330,000.

Whole Tickets $25, Halves $6, Quarters $3.

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EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Staunch Sidewheel Passenger Steamer,

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ...

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Improvement of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior.

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Educational.

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University Notre Dame,

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... Abdominal Supporter.

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Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST. [illegible]

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

THE IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

We printed yesterday a column of evidence selected by some friend of impeachment from the mass of testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. We found it in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and, though it was published in violation of the confidence of the committee, once public, it became the property of the public. We reprint it for several reasons. First, as a matter of news, and secondly, to show the utter weakness of the case which the impeachers have been able to make out after fishing in every filthy pool that they could either detect from its foul odors or hear of in any way. The personal immoralities and indecorums of Andrew Johnson while Military Governor of Tennessee; his drinking habits and the laxity of morals of his female intimates may have, and ought to have, been good reasons for a refusal by the people to elect him, but they certainly furnish no legal or proper reason for his impeachment as President. The record, personal and official, upon which he must be impeached, must be that made while President. No previous act committed while holding any other office can be charged against him as an article of impeachment.

Scandalous and disgusting as are the disclosures of Johnson's intimacy with female adventurers, after his election, and even after his becoming Vice President, still they afford no charge upon which to base an impeachment. The testimony stops short with his term as Vice President. We do not see why the committee should have placed on the national records such a recital. If the object was to lay the groundwork for an impeachment, then the attempt was a failure. If the object was to accumulate a mass of filth and blackguardism, serving no purpose of legitimate inquiry, then the committee has been abundantly successful.

The testimony relating to the intimacy between Booth and Johnson is equally aimless. It shows, if it shows anything, that Booth and Johnson were acquainted; that Booth called publicly at the office of the hotel inquiring for Johnson; that he sent his card up stairs while there were other visitors there; that Johnson read out the name upon the card, and directed that Booth be sent up; that he came up, and that he and the President exchanged salutations freely and publicly, and with no possible disguise. This was at a time when Booth was personally known to a majority of the public men of all parties at Washington, and was admitted to public and private assemblies of the most respectable character. If the object of taking this testimony be to show that there was a conspiracy between Johnson and Booth to take Mr. Lincoln's life, then the failure is patent. The whole presumption of a conspiracy which might have arisen from private or secret interviews, or from efforts to deny even an acquaintance between the parties, is repelled by the fact that the acquaintance and the interview and the conversation, so far as Johnson was concerned, were as public and undisguised as possible. Had Johnson any knowledge of Booth's intended abduction or assassination of the President, and was by acquiescence a party to it, he would never had Booth call upon him in broad day at a public hotel, and in the presence of witnesses exchange friendly salutations with him. He would never have introduced Booth as his friend to ex-members of his staff, nor to the reputable or disreputable females in his train. The fact of this call by Booth upon Johnson at the hotel, therefore, not only repels the presumption of any criminal relation between them, but, standing as it does, alone, and unsustained by any other fact connecting Johnson with the conspiracy, demonstrates that there is not a shadow of proof of criminality against the President upon the subject of the assassination. The attempt to torture Johnson's maudlin declaration that his "Administration" would redeem his disgrace upon Inauguration Day, with an expectation of being President, is such an utter failure that we wonder the committee did not strike it from the record altogether.

We think Andrew Johnson's public and private record before and since his accession to the Presidency has been a disgrace to the country; we think that politically he is the most disreputable man that ever attained an office wherein he could do mischief; but it does not follow that he is open to impeachment. That is an extreme measure, to be based upon legal charges and sustained by unquestionable proof. To attempt to impeach him and depose him for mere party purposes, or for less than sufficient legal cause, is to do for Johnson what he cannot do for himself—reduce his prosecutors to his own level.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

The case of Reverend [illegible] M. Merrill, the minister of Plattsburgh, N. Y., who was supposed to have eloped, or to have committed suicide, is again upon the tapis.

In a long letter to the Troy *Times* he tells the story of his ill-requited ministry, to which he attributes all his errors and misfortunes. Whether this Merrill is a wolf in sheep's clothing, or a true lamb of the flock, hunted down and devoured by the wolf Poverty, is a question which cannot be answered at this distance, and one in which the general public have no interest. Merrill is no more to us, or we to him, than Niobe to Hecuba, or Hecuba to Niobe; but the letter which appears in the Troy *Times* and is copied in the New York papers, compels reflections of vital importance, and which ought not to be passed lightly over.

Whether Merrill relates the exact truth, as regards himself personally, or not, it is certain that the picture he presents of ministerial struggles is a truthful portraiture of what many are obliged to encounter both at the East and at the West, and for which there ought to be some remedy.

The story, stripped of all its verbiage and non-essential details is simply this: A young man, [illegible] for his education, fired by religious enthusiasm and impressed with the conviction "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel," devotes himself to the work of the ministry. He [illegible] the most rigid [illegible] with the practice of many of the [illegible], denying himself none [illegible] and allowing [illegible] utterly [illegible] luxuries, he [illegible] original debt, but is [illegible] to pay his obligations. With the [illegible] incurring [illegible] means become more and [illegible] of family his [illegible]. His oft recurring conviction [illegible] heightened. [illegible] to leave the ministry and [illegible] he ought [illegible] pay his debts are overruled [illegible] and persuasion of his religious advisers [illegible] deeper and deeper in his troubles. At [illegible] a prey to melancholy. [illegible] at times is half resolved on suicide and finally takes refuge in flight, only [illegible] himself ten times more the child of [illegible] than before.

Admitting this to be a true version of [illegible], it differs only in its intensity and [illegible] from many another of which the world never hears.

The loud calls for more ministers fall upon the susceptible ear of youth with moving eloquence, and, oblivious to the stern realities of life, coloring the future with the roseate hues of an imagination kindled at the altar of Christian heroism, the youthful soldier of the cross buckles on his armor, sublimely indifferent to worldly considerations. [illegible]

[illegible]

The upper and the nether millstones [illegible] which many a life once noble and joyous is ground into dust, is his own poverty and the sterility of his parish. The constant dropping of penury wears a hole in the rock of his faith, and chills the ardor of his devotion; while spiritual [illegible] him doubly miserable. Philip Melancthon, the beloved companion of Luther, speaking of his own ministerial experience, says that he went forth full of high expectation, but returned sadly convinced that old Satan was stronger than young Philip; and his experience foreshadowed that of many another preacher of righteousness in each succeeding generation.

Is there any remedy for this evil? We confess that the prospect of relief is dubious. Each succeeding generation of young men [illegible]

[illegible] instances, be doomed [illegible] great majority of [illegible]. We get [illegible] estimate [illegible] only by experience, but [illegible] he is no longer a young man. As to the Churches [illegible] state. The only consideration is for young men to understand the nature of the demand which is made for ministers. That there is a demand for ministers of earnest piety, of vital sympathy with the progress of spiritual [illegible] of wide and deep culture, and [illegible] is no doubt. There is a great demand for such, and every parish that can pay a thousand or twelve hundred dollars per year hopes to get such an one.

And for this reason there is an abundance of ministers who do not come up in this standard in all respects, especially the last—of oratorical gifts—who are without parishes. The remark of one of the professors of a leading theological seminary in New York State, to a young man who applied to him for information respecting parishes without pastors, is almost literally true, in the West as well as the East, "For every vacant pulpit there are a score of applicants."

Our young men should understand that "the need" of ministers is for missionary churches and that even in these the need is for a man to plant and sustain a denomination rather than to supply a spiritual need. We will venture to say there are not a dozen villages of six hundred inhabitants in all the West which has not at least three to five ministers, representing as many leading evangelical denominations. And yet, supposing some ten or a dozen families out of these six hundred inhabitants want another minister to plant another denomination, they will send up a "Macedonian cry," and he who answers it in all probability, though he may advance his own particular denomination in that place, weakens all the rest, and does in reality injure the cause of Christ. Let not such an one flatter himself when he has to grind his living out of a seven or eight hundred dollar salary in such a place that he is denying himself for the Master. There is no need of such self-denial.

Then, too, ministers humor the penurious of their parishioners by consenting for them on salaries which are not half what the congregation are able to pay. If our church members made half as much sacrifice to pay for their preaching as their minister does to furnish it, there would be an end to this talk about poverty among ministers.

We doubt not that when there is a call from Congo [illegible] for a set of bare-footed friars, there will be men enough to supply the need, but it is a shame for the church to allow her ministers to be poor while they are increasing daily in wealth. In our larger cities this may not be the case, but in how many country towns is it true that the church will double its material wealth and not add a hundred dollars to their ministers' salaries. Only let there be a proportion between the parishioners' increase and the minister's receipts, and it will rather be a good day for the minister and his family. We call attention to these plain truths, because they are of vital importance to the general, and not simply to the religious public, and worthy of special consideration.

FEIGNING INSANITY.

Some two years ago we were sued for libel. The plaintiff, in his declaration, alleged that we had charged him with feigning insanity. We demurred to the declaration. In other words, we interposed the inquiry, "What of it?" We do not admit that we made such a charge, but if we did there is no harm in it. Feigning insanity, standing by itself, has no moral character. It may be good, bad, or indifferent, according to circumstances. This view of the case was practically sustained by the United States Circuit Court, (Judges Davis and Drummond,) who declare that it would "hardly be worth while for the plaintiff to go to trial on so narrow an issue as is presented in the declaration as it now stands." Leave was granted to the plaintiff to amend his declaration so as to couple the alleged feigning of insanity with some act that might give it a defamatory character. Plaintiff accordingly amended his declaration by coupling the alleged feigning of insanity with an act which, he tells us, he does not now, nor ever did, regard as defamatory! Under the circumstances it was highly proper that the case should be settled.

We have cheerfully made all the amends required of us, by publishing our belief that the plaintiff in this suit was actually insane. We propose now to show that if we had charged him with feigning insanity he was not harmed thereby. We have had abundant opportunity to study up this question, and we can conscientiously say that we have not been able to find a single instance in all history in which the *feigning of insanity* has been deemed by the contemporaries of the parties, or their posterity, or themselves, as in the least degree discreditable or dishonorable. On the contrary, we have found numerous instances in which it has been deemed highly commendable and praiseworthy. We will cite a few of these cases:

I. In the 21st chapter of the first book of Samuel, we find the first recorded instance, in point of time, of feigning insanity. It is described thus:

"And David arose and fled that day for fear of Saul, and went to Achish, the King of Gath. [illegible]

"And David laid up these words in his heart, and was sore afraid of Achish, the King of Gath. And he changed his behavior before them, and *feigned himself mad* in their hands, and scrabbled on the doors of the gate, and let his spittle fall down upon his beard.

"Then said Achish unto his servants, Lo, you see the man is mad; wherefore, then, have ye brought him to me? Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow to play the madman in my presence? Shall this fellow come into my house?

"David therefore departed thence, and escaped to the cave Adullam, and when his brethren and all his father's house heard it they went down thither to him.

"And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them, and there were with him about four hundred men."

It appears, then, that the act of feigning of insanity on the part of King David not only saved him from danger, but brought him into immediate popularity and made him the Captain of a host, and that numerous persons who were in debt and wanting funds, flocked around him. If we mistake not the plaintiff in our libel suit has enjoyed a similar popularity nearly all his life.

II. When Ulysses was called upon to leave stony Ithaca, and the virtuous Penelope, and the infant Telemachus, all so dear to his heart, to sail away to Troy, to fight the sons of Priam in a quarrel which he had no interest in, he perceived, that he owed a duty to his own family which was inconsistent with the enterprise to which he was called. He was nevertheless bound by his promise to go. In order to gain time to settle his affairs and get the young Telemachus well through his teething and his measles, he *feigned insanity*. We are not advised by the poet that the act was deemed discreditable by anybody. On the contrary, it is characterized as highly commendable; and if the average opinion of mankind were taken upon it to-day, ninety-nine men in every hundred, and all the women without exception, would vote that it was a far more proper thing to do than to be going off to fight for a cuckold who was in no way related to him.

III. The elder Brutus *feigned* insanity, or idiocy, (it is immaterial which), in the presence of Tarquin, King of Rome. Livy informs us that he did this to save himself from the ire of Tarquin, and to preserve his inheritance from confiscation. He continued this simulation until an opportunity occurred to throw Tarquin off the throne. His name was handed down to posterity as the noblest Roman of them all, and we find Shakespeare putting into the mouth of Cassius, as the strongest appeal to the patriotism of the younger Brutus, the words:

"There was a Brutus once
That would have brooked the devil to keep his state in Rome
As easily as a king."

—Referring, of course, to the Brutus who had feigned insanity.

IV. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, *feigned* insanity for the purpose of ascertaining whether his uncle was the murderer of his father. Nobody has ever deemed it in any way dishonorable in him, notwithstanding it drove Ophelia into real insanity.

V. [illegible] Alfred [illegible] feigned insanity [illegible] such pretences as could not be [illegible] the strength of the enemy's [illegible]. He thus obtained information which enabled him to capture [illegible] without bloodshed. The act was commended [illegible] and brought him immediately into high credit and esteem.

We might multiply cases of this kind, all going to show that there is no dishonor in feigning insanity, and feigning any other character [illegible] a good purpose or a bad purpose. Such is the view which mankind have always taken of it, and [illegible] always will.

MEXICAN FINANCIERING.

They have an [illegible] Mexico. When [illegible] money is merely [illegible] many days [illegible] will borrow from those [illegible] $100,000 [illegible] the hour arrives [illegible] and takes possession of all [illegible] contain; or, [illegible] of the citizens, and makes their [illegible] upon the forthcoming of the money. This system is officially known as loans to the Government. It is not confined to the Government, but is carried [illegible] or by every commander who finds himself in possession of a city, or town, or district from which there can be extorted any money. Maximilian and Juarez followed this system, and so did all their Generals. When the city of Mexico surrendered, General Diaz, the Liberal commander, upon entering the town made a requisition for [illegible] of dollars, arrested a score of the wealthiest men to be held and shot if the money was not paid. Juarez was then [illegible]. By the latest news that Diaz accepted a loan of $200,000 to pay his army, and immediately marched off with his own forces to his own State. He did not fight for nothing. He paid himself before the Liberal Government reached the city, and so the loan [illegible]. He did not steal, nor plunder, nor extort; he only borrowed that sum, and left the city to the tender mercies [illegible] Juarez will make upon becoming President in fact.

THE NATIONAL BASE BALL CLUB.

In an article which we published yesterday, concerning the match game of the National Base Ball Club, of Washington, and the Excelsiors, of this city, we imputed the gambling operations which were carried on at the Dexter Park, to the gentlemen composing the National Club, and to their connivance. We are satisfied that this was an entire mistake, and that the members of the Club are neither "professional" players nor gamblers, but merely clerks in the Departments, and citizens of Washington, of exemplary character, who have taken up the game of base ball for exercise merely, and have brought themselves to a higher state of skill than is customary in the game by longer practice than others. Some of the members of the Club, we find, are our personal acquaintances, for whose character we are able to vouch. The following list has been handed to us by the President of the Club, Mr. Frank Jones, showing the names and occupations of the gentlemen who have participated in the games since the Club left Washington:

W. F. Williams, Law Student.
[illegible]
E. E. M. Fletcher, Clerk Third Auditor's office.
[illegible], Clerk Third Auditor's office.
A. Parker, Clerk Internal Revenue Department.
E. G. Smith, Clerk Fourth Auditor's office.
[illegible] St. Fox, graduate (July 3) Georgetown College.
[illegible] Studley, Clerk Treasury.
W. W. Berthrong, Clerk Comptroller of the Currency.
G. Wright, Clerk, 393 Pennsylvania avenue.
[illegible] Robinson, [illegible] Washington, D. C.

The game played with the Forest City Club at Rockford was fairly won by the latter, and the result is to be attributed undoubtedly to the fatigue of the Nationals, resulting from long travel and constant playing since the 11th of the present month. That there was a large amount of gambling on the ground is true. Those who bet their money on the Nationals it appears were parties who came hither of their own volition from St. Louis, and others who live in Chicago. At all events, we are assured and we believe that they were not members of the National Club nor any friends of theirs. The practice of gambling at base ball matches we are assured is condemned by none more severely than by the Nationals, and on the grounds of the Club at Washington any man found betting is, by the rules of the Club, put off the grounds, and if he be a member of the Club he is liable to expulsion.

GENERAL THOMAS AND THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Major General George H. Thomas, commanding in Tennessee, has issued instructions to the officers of the army concerning the approaching election in that State. He notifies them that it is not their duty to see that the State laws are enforced except when called upon by the proper civil authorities. The troops are not to approach the polls except upon orders from headquarters, when such orders will be issued only by General Thomas upon the application of the civil authority. He directs that, on days of political meetings and on election days, the troops be kept close in their quarters—that they may not be mixed in any riot, and be in readiness to suppress one. He directs that troops shall not make arrests, but protect civil officers in making arrests and in executing the laws. He especially instructs the United States officers that the State militia called out by the act of the last Legislature are to be regarded "as among the regularly constituted authorities of the State." This settles the *status* of the "Brownlow Militia," whose organization has so worried Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party of the North. There may be a riot here and there in Tennessee on election day, but we think the wise measures of General Thomas will secure a peaceful election, which will, of course, result in a Republican triumph.

☞ There is some talk of calling together the Executive Committee appointed in August by the Philadelphia Convention. What will they do after they get together? Possibly the proper question is not so much what will they do, as what can they [illegible]

The suggestion for calling the Convention together was first made by the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, Chaplain of the Democratic party and Father Confessor of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Nasby says it is absolutely essential to the unity and harmony of the party that the Convention be held, as the serious differences now existing among the different factions in regard to negro suffrage threaten to produce unpleasantness and disunion. By all means let the Convention assemble. The Chicago *Times* and Boston *Post* will lead the negro suffrage faction, while the Louisville *Courier* and Richmond *Inquirer* will represent the other wing, who advocate the re-enslavement of the freedmen; while Nasby and the New York *World* will advocate whichever policy will secure the most votes.

LITERATURE.

THE JESUITS IN NORTH AMERICA IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Francis Parkman, author of "Pioneers of France in the New World." Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price $2.50. 1867.

In the present volume, Mr. Parkman follows up his history of French dominion in America which was commenced in "Pioneers of France in the New World," with a brilliant and fascinating study of the Jesuits and their relations with the Indians. The first volume, it will be remembered, was devoted to the attempt of the Huguenots to colonize Florida; the overthrow of the colony by the Spaniards; the revenge of De Gourgues, and the career of Champlain, founder of Quebec. This work contains the whole story of the Jesuits derived from official reports, which were sent back to France, and from careful study of the Indians. In the latter connection, we may remark, *en passant*, that Mr. Parkman has a profound contempt for Mr. Schoolcraft, the Governmental Indian historian. In a foot note to p. lxxx of the introduction he says:

"Of recent American writers, no one has given so much attention to the subject as Mr. Schoolcraft; but in view of his opportunities and zeal, his results are most unsatisfactory. The work in six large quarto volumes, *History, Condition and Prospects of Indian Tribes*, published by Government under his editorship, includes the substance of most of his previous writings. It is a singularly crude and illiterate production, stuffed with blunders and contradictions, giving evidence on every page of a striking unfitness either for historical or philosophical inquiry, and taxing to the utmost the patience of those who would extract what is valuable in it, from its oceans of pedantic verbiage."

The introduction to which we have alluded is devoted to a very full history of the aborigines of the New World whom the Jesuits endeavored to gather over to their faith, and to the end that the reader may thoroughly understand and appreciate their labors in all their bearings, he describes their institutions, traditions, rites, festivals and entire mode of life, which makes his work not only interesting in relation to the Jesuits themselves, but an addition to our Indian literature of great value.

The remainder of the work, four hundred and forty-nine pages, is the record of the Jesuits, their organization in America, their labors, their toils and privations, their bravery, their virtues, their struggles and failures. The narrative is an impartial one. As he himself says: "No religious order has ever united in itself so much to be admired and so much to be detested." And with this view constantly before him he draws the graphic pictures of the brave, unassuming Jean de Brebeuf; the sufferings of Gressel; the murder of Noel Chabanel; the adventurous career of Joseph Marie Chaumonot; Guillaume Couture tortured by Iroquois; dreamy Jerome le Royer de la Dauversiere; the gentle Charles Garnier; the pious Isaac Jogues; Father Superior Paul le Jeune and his almost romantic labors, and others of the band notable for their works and their sufferings. But in all this series of pictures there is no fulsome praise. They are not oil paintings touched up to suit the sitters with a flattering brush, but have all the rugged and fatal necessities of the photograph.

These delineations have evidently been a labor of love to Mr. Parkman. Even considering the badness of their creed, which was in direct issue with liberty in all its phases, the subject is one of thrilling interest and necessarily would enlist the serious attention of a writer. Separate the men from the creed and all the fascination of romance adheres to these men. They compel admiration as men if they do not commend themselves to the judgment and affection as missionaries. Admitting all that the worst enemy of the Jesuits may charge against their creed, the terrible record of their lives in America proves their sincerity and honesty. Men are not prone to suffer and die in support of impostures and falsehood. They thoroughly believed that the way to the Eternal Crown led through suffering and privation, and that crowns on earth secured palms in Heaven. Their courage never wavered. No [illegible] appalled them. No difficulty was [illegible] could weary [illegible] surmounted. No fatigue and pestilence, [illegible] dauntless spirits. Famine [illegible] the death at the stake were only steps which carried them nearer and nearer to their Heavenly reward. They were the special mark of Indian animosity and the devilish refinement of cruelty with which he gratified that animosity. [illegible] cruelty was a method of life and the agonies of a victim under torture the most gratifying spectacle of their lives. He ran the gauntlet of arrows, clubs and spears. His muscles were torn with flints and stones. His joints [illegible]. He was exposed to the attacks of children and dogs. He suffered all the extremes of heat and cold. He endured the terrors of famine and pestilence. He passed through the ordeal of torture and emerged ready to meet new cruelties. They were only temporary hindrances which must be endured to seal his title to the heavenly estate. He carried his life in his hand, always ready to give it up in attestation of the cause he represented. Such was the Jesuit. Dr. Parkman's book will go far to remove the opprobrium which has been heaped upon the disciples of Loyola and will show that in our detestation of the creed we have forgotten the virtues of the men. It will also serve to correct the maudlin sentimentality so fashionable at the present day in regard to the noble virtues of the red men. The Indian of Mr. Parkman's book is only a little elevated above the devil himself. In licentiousness, dishonesty, craft, cruelty, hatred, in all vices, and in all animal instincts, his equal can hardly be found. Witness the following graphic picture of the tortures of a famous Oneida warrior, Ononkwaya, taken by the Hurons:

"The execution took place at the town of [illegible] [illegible]

We close our review with Mr. Parkman's closing words:

"The cause of the failure of the Jesuits is obvious. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Liberty may thank the Iroquois, that by their insensate fury, the plans of her adversary were brought to naught, and a peril and a woe averted from her future. They ruined the trade which was the life-blood of New France; they stopped the current of her arteries and made all her early years a misery and a terror. [illegible]

"The Jesuits saw their hopes struck down; and their faith, though not shaken, was sorely tried. [illegible]"

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE, both the canonical and the apocryphal, designed to show what the Bible is, what it is not, and how to use it. By Prof. C. E. Stowe, D. D. (The New Testament Illustrated.) Published by subscription only by the Hartford Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn.; J. D. Dennison, New York; Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; [illegible] Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Wheeler, Cleveland, Ohio. 1867.

The name alone of Prof. Stowe, one of the most eminent of American Biblical scholars, is sufficient to secure for this book a candid and careful investigation among all classes. It is a certainty that what is therein written is at least honest, and the result of no plagiarism or flippant examination, but of honest and scholarly research. For this reason we think that men of all sects will be interested to examine Prof Stowe's arguments on the truth of the Bible, as they are presented from no sectarian stand-point, and with no proselytising designs. They embody the conclusions of many years study, and go over the whole ground of Biblical history.

Our purpose in the brief space we must devote to this history is not to pronounce upon the merits of Professor Stowe's reasoning, but rather to indicate its character, and to give the reader a general idea of the scope of the work. In the opening chapter, after showing that the Bible is not an amulet or charm which can accomplish a given purpose by its mere presence; that it is not an unbroken chain or series of books representing an unbroken series of utterances; that it is not given to us in superhuman language; that it is not a specimen of God's skill as a writer; that it does not consist of systematic discourses on any topic; that it is not conformed to the tastes of any one age, nation, or race; that it is not a solution of the mysteries of existence—after showing in detail what it is not, he admirably and pithily sums up what it is, in the assertion that "it is God's message to honest, intelligent, thoughtful men, sent to them by honest, intelligent, thoughtful men."

The evidence on which the books of the New Testament is received is then examined critically and in detail, and to this end Pamphilus, Eusebius, Origen, Constantine and an hundred other witnesses are summoned, their biographies carefully given and their testimony presented in a concise and plain manner. The MSS of the New Testament, the Alexandrian, Vatican, Sinaiticus, Ephraemi and Bezae are also placed in evidence and their character established, with illustrations of the original texts. After offering his evidence on all the books collectively, Prof. Stowe brings forward his witnesses on each book separately, both the apocryphal and genuine and offers an exhaustive array of facts which tend to make his case still more complete. Not content with this defence, that there may not be a weak point in his argument, he analyzes the substitutes for the Bible which have grown out of modern French and German free thought—the works of Strauss, Weisse, Gfrörer, Bruno Bauer, T. C. Bauer, Renan and Schenkel. The chapter devoted to these writers is perhaps one of the most interesting in the book. As there is a strong tendency in our day, to give both study and consideration to these works, Prof. Stowe has done well to meet and combat them with all his strength. It is not sufficient to pooh pooh at these men or call names as is so much the custom of the day. They [illegible] great clear intellect, of deep learning [illegible] inventive power, and marvellous industry in research. They cannot be vanquished by a mere *ipse dixit* or confuted by feeble contempt. They must be met upon their own grounds with their own weapons. The fields they have explored must be explored by their opponents. The philosophy of their schools must be met by counter-philosophy. The history they cite must be sifted. Fact must be opposed to fact, logic to logic, and conclusions must be tried, not denied, that rational thinking man will accept their conclusions; for if there is one tendency stronger than another in these times, it is to bring the light of reason to bear upon the Bible. Prof. Stowe has adopted this line of defence; with what results, the reader will determine for himself. His jury is the world of thinking men. He has made a plain, concise, logical, and forcible appeal, and the decision rests in their hands.

HEAVEN AND ITS WONDERS, AND HELL, from things seen and heard. By Emanuel Swedenborg. [illegible] Latin at London, A. D. 1758. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price, $2.50. 1867.

This is an English version of Swedenborg's well-known vision of Heaven and Hell, originally published in Latin in 1758. We have already intimated briefly our opinion as to Swedenborg's works in a notice of Professor Tafel's book. This volume is confined exclusively to Swedenborg's text, if the work had an editor, no name appearing in that connection. In its mechanical execution, it is more than praiseworthy. The index is one of the best we have ever seen in any work. The paper is cream-tinted, the type is flowing, and the type very clear and sharp. It will bear comparison even with the best imprints of the Riverside press.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. [illegible] Illustrations by S. Eytinge [illegible] Ticknor & Fields. 1867.

This is another of Ticknor & Fields' diamond edition of Dickens' works, [illegible] not only the Old Curiosity Shop, but a large number of short papers from Dickens' *All The Year Round* and Christmas tales. It is fully equal in all respects to its predecessors.

Arrested for Bigamy.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Geo. W. Chandler, alias Garrison, author of some repute, has been arrested for alleged bigamy. He [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Austria.

ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, July 27.

The Sultan has arrived here from England, and is the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The official journal says it is the right and interest of the Emperor Napoleon to enforce the treaty of Prague. The same paper says the Czar has sent to King William, of Prussia, to the foregoing effect.

Japan.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL LIBELLED FOR THE INFRACTION OF OUR TREATY WITH JAPAN.

LONDON, July 27—Evening.

Late Japanese advices, via Hong Kong, report that the American ship Anna Kimball, Captain Williams, had arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, with a cargo of rice, which, it was alleged, she had taken from a port of China which had not been opened to foreign trade by any treaty stipulations. The facts having been reported to the commander of the United States squadron, she was by his orders seized and heavily libelled for the infraction of the treaty made between the Chinese Government and the United States.

Great Britain.

FENIAN CONVICTED OF HIGH TREASON.

LONDON, July 27.

The names of the prisoners recently arrested in Cork on suspicion of being Fenians, are Callighan, Griffin and Gould. Reilly, who has been on trial some time, charged with complicity in the recent outbreak in Kerry, has been found guilty of high treason.

Greece.

DEATH OF EX-KING OTHO.

LONDON, July 27.

A despatch from Munich announces the death of ex-King Otho, of Greece, of measles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.

It seems to be settled at last that the President is only waiting to see his way clear before removing Sheridan. Nothing new has occurred, the open opposition being a little less manifest during the late session of Congress, though the leading men in the Union party knew of the President's intention for the last two weeks. Grant and Stanton have almost forced the President to keep his hands off Sheridan, and General Thomas has protested in writing against the change, and they may yet prevent it. The cry of the President's backers is that Sheridan has insulted both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanbery. One additional reason for desiring present action is the fear that Sheridan may remove Throckmorton and some other leading Texas rebels.

LAND OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office, within the last ten days, transmitted 770 patents to individuals for lands in the following Districts, viz.: Booneville, Mo.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Traverse City, Mich.; Springfield, Ill.; Carson City, Nev.

GAZETTED.

The War Department has issued an order appointing the cadets recently graduated at West Point to Second Lieutenancies, and specifying the rights to which they are gazetted.

TREASURY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A quarter of a million of currency was sent to the United States Depository at Chicago during the week. Internal Revenue receipts for the week, $4,073,363.

SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSOR.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "It is stated to-night in Administration circles that General Thomas has consented to relieve General Sheridan after the elections in Tennessee, next month. The statement must not be accepted as authoritative, as it is well known that General Thomas has indorsed Sheridan's course, and it is fair to presume that he would not be more acceptable to the President and his friends than 'Little Phil.'" The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "General Hancock will probably be appointed to relieve General Sheridan."

THE FILIBUSTERS.

A proclamation against filibusters has been prepared, but will not be issued unless more evidence of movements against Mexico is developed.

THE CONOVER CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Court having overruled the motion for the stay of execution of the sentence of Sanford Conover, the Warden is preparing to take him to Albany.

THE JAPANESE PURCHASES.

The entire crew of the Japan has been shipped. It is likely that she will leave about Thursday or Friday, stopping at Norfolk, where she will go into the dry dock for an examination of her hull.

GENERAL GRANT WATCHED.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "A curious story is current that General Grant recently discovered that his movements were watched by a detective, who had been persistently following him, and who, it is further reported, is employed by a Massachusetts politician (General Butler) in Washington. The detective, on being questioned by the General, said that he was 'hunting up testimony for a Congressional committee.'"

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Evidence All In—Opening Argument By Attorney General Carrington.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.

In the Surratt case to-day, Judge Fisher ruled out the evidence relating to Jake Thompson's complicity in the assassination, and the testimony concerning the trains to New York, by which the prosecution proved that Surratt might have passed through Burlington and St. Albans, as stated in his confession to Dr. McMillan. The Duell letter was also ruled out.

The District Attorney, General Carrington, occupied the rest of the day in presenting his view of the case. He will finish on Monday. The evidence is nearly all in print, and will make about a thousand pages, document size.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The case being considered closed so far as evidence is concerned, Judge Fisher ruled on certain points as to items of evidence to be struck out: The evidence of Jacob Thompson; also the evidence about telegraphic communication between Washington and New York; also the Duell letter. He admitted the evidence relative to the attack upon the President and Secretary Seward, and that as to shooting Union prisoners escaping from rebel prisons. The defence noted an exception to the admission of this evidence.

After some debate as to the course of procedure with the arguments, the Judge ordered them to proceed. District Attorney Carrington consumed the balance of the day for the prosecution on questions of law, and will take up all Monday on questions of fact. Counsel for the defence will follow, and Mr. Pierrepont will close the arguments, which are expected to last all next week.

FROM CANADA.

A Plot to Abduct President Lincoln to Richmond in 1863—Cigar Makers' Convention—Premature Mine Explosion—One Man Killed—Table Rock Entirely Removed.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Herald's* Canada correspondence says: "Certain parties in Canada, who are supposed to be posted, state that a scheme for the abduction of President Lincoln was started in the South as early as 1863, and that Colonel Percy Lindham, who commanded a regiment in and about Washington, had at one time agreed to deliver up the President and his Cabinet at Richmond, and would probably have done so if he had not been suddenly removed."

TORONTO, July 27.—At the Cigar Makers' Convention here yesterday, the Government was asked to place such duty on imported cigars as will afford them relief from the importation of German cigars.

QUEBEC, July 27.—The ship Lamar, with the Twenty-ninth Regiment, arrived to-day.

A mine near Fort Point Levi, exploded prematurely, killing a man named Franconi, and seriously wounding three others.

NIAGARA, [illegible] The remaining portion of Table Rock was blown away from the main rock this afternoon by a blast of 200 pounds of powder.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

Ravages of the Disease at Fort Harker—Distressing Scenes in Ellsworth—Victims Dying in the Streets—Scarcity of Undertakers—Grave Stealing Resorted to.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 27.

The cars are bringing down each day from five to six bodies of men who have died of cholera at Fort Harker. Correspondence has been held between the Mayor and Superintendent [illegible] in relation to the transfer of bodies. The city authorities contemplate establishing a quarantine if any more bodies are brought down, especially without being closed in coffins or boxes. It has been almost impossible to get coffins at Fort Harker or at Ellsworth.

A letter from Ellsworth says:

We know of no less than eight fatal cases on Wednesday. Among them Mr. Drayfrees, Mr. Siemens, well known in Leavenworth, Mr. Schuyler, an old Michigan Central Railroad man from Detroit, and the notorious Buffalo Bill, who has long been known on the frontier as a [illegible] and stock pilot for Indians. The scenes which met my eyes on every [illegible] were of the most distressing character. Men were dying in the streets of the town, lying on the ground outside their tents, with nothing save a single blanket to protect them from the weather. Buffalo Bill, of whom I have spoken above was one of those who breathed his last in this way, without as much as a strip of a blanket to lie on. Mr. Schuyler, mentioned above, was a Sir Knight in Masonry, and nothing that was within the reach of his brethren of the Order was omitted to make his end as comfortable as possible.

Graves were in [illegible] demand. [illegible] a few days [illegible] eight dollars for digging one. [illegible] so fearful has been the mortality, that it [illegible] actually happened that a grave has been [illegible] case I know of. A number of men had been employed to dig a last resting place for a man who died during the night, when, just as the work had been completed, and before the corpse had arrived, a party came up bearing a fresh victim, and positively jayhawked the grave. They insisted upon burying their friend, notwithstanding the fact that those who had dug it characterized the act as a "Yankee trick."

CRIME.

A Man Hung by a Mob in Morris on the Charge of Murder—He Dies Protesting his Innocence—Influential Citizens Concerned in the Outrage—Great Excitement.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MORRIS, Ill., July 27.

Some months ago Alonzo Tibbets, of this place, was arrested in Maine, on the charge of murdering Thomas Page, a brother of [illegible] Tibbets being reported to have made a confession, charging [illegible] with the crime. At the trial this brother refused to testify, the prisoner was acquitted by the jury.

Much indignation was manifested at the verdict, Tibbets being generally believed guilty, and a few days since a meeting was held in the neighborhood where the Tibbets resided in which it was resolved that if they did not both leave the country in five days, they should be lynched. The two men refused to go, and the excitement became intense.

Yesterday a large meeting was held south of the Illinois River, and some 200 hundred citizens resolved to hang Alonzo Tibbets. In the meantime the Sheriff had committed him to jail in the place.

This morning hundreds of the citizens of the country came in, threatening to carry out their designs, and remained upon the streets all day. At three o'clock they held a meeting and resolved to break into the jail and get Tibbets. They immediately repaired to the jail, broke open the iron door with crow bars and took Tibbets across the river bridge to hang him. The Mayor, S. B. Thomas, Judge Keating, Judge Grant, Major Webber, the ex-Mayor, E. B. Hanna, and many other citizens did what could be done by them to prevent it, but were overpowered and carried away by the mob bodily. The Sheriff left the jail about noon without leaving any guard, and went into the country to serve some papers. The crowd took Tibbets in a wagon across the river bridge, put a rope around his neck, fastened it over a tree and gave him an opportunity to speak. He said: "My horses were poisoned by Thomas Page. Had I desired to kill him I should have done it then. I did not kill him. I can prove I was not near there that day. I know nothing about it—My wife knew nothing about it, and I am innocent." Some one from the crowd asked him if his brother Joseph did not kill Page. He answered, "Joseph Joe has told me that he meant to kill Page and did so." He was asked why he did not testify so on trial. He answered "because he was my brother." They tied his hands behind him; he knelt down and prayed about three minutes. When he rose up they asked him what he wanted done with his body. He replied: "Give it to my wife." He then said: "Gentlemen, I die with a clear conscience. I am innocent." Some one then called to the crowd, "Are you satisfied to hang him?" The crowd shouted, "no!" but those in the wagon drove suddenly away and left him dangling in the air. Efforts were made to cut him down, but all such were in vain. The mob kept all away until he was dead.

Great excitement prevailed. Some of the most influential and prominent men in the south part of the county are the leaders in it. It was difficult to get the exact language used by Tibbitts, on account of the great excitement and confusion, but the foregoing is substantially correct.

A Bloody Affray—Criminals Sentenced.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, July 27.

A bloody row occurred at Monroe yesterday. A man named Buss was struck by a showman and knocked cold. It is thought he will recover.

A man named How, of this city, was sentenced in the District Court, last night, to one year's imprisonment in the city jail for keeping a house of ill fame.

Byerly, a horse thief, nineteen years old, was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

A Husband Kills the Seducer of His Wife.

FONTAINE MONROE, July 27.—George Martin was murdered last night at his house on Wildwater street, by George Smith. A criminal intimacy has existed for some time between Martin and Smith's wife. The attention of Smith had been called to the fact. On going home last night, unexpectedly, Smith found the information correct, and immediately stabbed him to the heart. Martin staggered into another room, where he fell dead. Smith surrendered himself to the police.

Desperate Attempt at Robbery.

BOSTON, July 27.—An attempt was made to rob Charles W. Andrews, at his lodging-room, in Union street, last night, of $14,000 in greenbacks. Andrews was struck with a slung shot, but seized his assailant, and, with the help of an officer, arrested him. His name was Robert Dunlap. He was held for trial.

Supposed Forgers Arrested.

NEW YORK, July 27.—George Williams, George M. Wilkes, and Joseph S. Odley have arrived. They are the supposed authors of a large number of forgeries within several months, including that of a check for $17,000 on the Broadway Bank purporting to be signed by the Board of Education.

A Defaulting National Bank Teller in Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Pequonnock National Bank, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has lost by its teller $30,000, as far as ascertained. Government examiners are investigating its condition.

A Desperate Duel Wherein Both the Principals are Killed.

[Welby (Ky.) Correspondence (July 22) of the Louisville Courier.]

A deplorable tragedy was enacted about a mile from our quiet little village this morning at daylight, which resulted in the death of a promising young man and the mortal wounding of another whose future was all brilliancy and promise.

Littleton Wells and Sanford B. Roberts were both young men, occupying enviable positions in society. Wells was about twenty-two years old, and Roberts was probably two years his senior. The former was Deputy Postmaster, while the latter was clerk in the store of Roath & Strober. For some time both had been paying marked attention to an amiable and beautiful young lady of the neighborhood, and until within a month past were generous rivals, their relations toward each other being upon the most friendly footing.

Some three or four weeks ago Wells visited the young lady, and made a formal proposal for her hand. His proposition was respectfully but firmly declined, and upon his pressing her for her reason for her declination, she indiscreetly informed him that she had already accepted a similar proposition from young Roberts. Wells returned to the village. He first armed himself with a pistol, and then sought his successful rival at the store. Here an altercation ensued, which would have had a bloody termination had not bystanders interfered. From that time until Saturday they were as strangers to each other. On that day they both attended a picnic, Roberts being accompanied by his *fiancee*. As soon as Wells saw them together, he seemed to be imbued with the very spirit of insanity. Approaching them he grossly insulted Roberts, in the presence of the whole assembly. The insulted man sprang to his feet, and started toward his insulter, evidently to resent the insult, when gentlemen present prevented a collision. Roberts and his fair companion, at the earnest solicitation of the latter, immediately left the ground and repaired to her home, where she, fearing a difficulty between the parties, endeavored to persuade him to spend the night. In this she failed, but succeeded in extracting a promise from him that he would not return to the picnic ground.

Reaching the village, and brooding over the gross outrage that had been put upon him, he went to his room and penned a challenge to mortal combat, which he entrusted to a friend to be delivered into the hands of Wells. This mission was accomplished that night. Next morning a friend of the challenged party called upon the friend of Roberts to arrange the preliminaries. This was soon accomplished. The arrangement was that the fight was to come off in a meadow about one mile east of town, at daylight, on Monday, the weapons to be Colt's revolvers.

At the appointed time principals and seconds were on the chosen ground. The principals were placed ten feet apart, with instructions to fire between the words "one" and "three," and then advance, firing as they advanced, such being the terms insisted upon by the challenge, and not objected by the challenger. At the word both parties fired, and so accurate was their aim that Wells fell dead, pierced through the brain by his adversary's ball. Roberts received his opponent's bullet in the centre of [illegible] lodging under the skin, just to the left of the spine. At the moment I write he is not dead, though sinking so rapidly that the physicians say he cannot possibly live more than an hour.

A Duel With Pocket Knives.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 19th instant vouches for the truth of the following:

Captain Clark, until recently connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and stationed in the Black water District, a short time since was charged with being interested with a Mr. Jacob Garrett in working a plantation in Catahoula Parish. Captain Clark, however, cleared himself before the court martial that investigated the charges, and soon after resigned his position in the army. It appears from what has since transpired that Captain Clark was interested in the plantation in the manner charged, and that he immediately after resigning the Captaincy, became a partner with Mr. Garrett—we cannot ascertain positively which. We are inclined to think that the partnership was formed after the Captain resigned, from the fact that he produced before the court-martial alluded to, a document from Mr. Garrett, showing that Capt. Clark had no interest whatever in the plantation worked by him. However that may be, Capt. Clark left this city a few days ago, stating that he left to a gentleman friend, that he was going up to settle or [illegible] his plantation, and he expected there would be difficulty in doing so. On Wednesday last, if our information is correct, an interview took place between the two gentlemen, during which a dispute in regard to the interest of the Captain in the plantation arose, eventually ending in mutual threats and defiance, and an agreement to settle the matter by means of a duel, to be fought with pocket knives! This frightful proposition being agreed upon, the two desperate, infuriated men immediately proceeded to execute it by drawing their knives and rushing together. We are told that the fearful combat lasted a considerable time, the men grappling each other by the [illegible] with the right cutting, slashing, and stabbing indiscriminately in the most horrible manner [illegible] hands, until Captain Clark fell, exhausted from the loss of blood. Both men presented a horrible appearance, being literally hacked and gashed all over the upper part of the body and arms. Captain Clark expired about twelve hours after the [illegible] at last accounts Mr. Garrett was considered beyond the hope of recovery.

WATERING-PLACE GOSSIP.

Life at the Fashionable Summer Resorts.

The Season at Long Branch, Saratoga, Niagara Falls, Newport and Rocky Point.

The Modish Manner of Killing Time.

Up the Hudson and Among the Catskills.

Elevated Views of Life.

The "Man with the Cigar," the Centre of Attraction.

A Genuine Rhode Island Clam-Bake.

LONG BRANCH.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT THIS SEASON—THE LOCATION, ATTENDANCE AND HOTELS—DANGERS OF THE OCEAN UNDERCURRENT—THE "MAN WITH THE CIGAR" THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION—MODISH MANNER OF KILLING TIME.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. Y., July 24, 1867.

The proverbial fickleness of fortune arises, no doubt, from her sex. Last year she rather deserted such time honored places as Newport and Saratoga, and ran down to the sea sand or the upper coast of Western New Jersey. This season she has played the same trick.

SINGULAR POPULARITY OF THE PLACE.

Long Branch is more liberally patronized at present than the New York or Rhode Island summer resorts. Why, it would be difficult to determine; for it has fewer natural charms and local attractions than any sea side place. It has no beach, and the bathing is not particularly good; certainly not very safe, because the under current of the ocean is likely to draw persons beyond their depth and drown them. Ropes are fastened along the shore and most bathers hold to these when they go into the water. I see no need of those for swimmers, but even the expert and muscular have been in imminent peril again and again from the under-current.

SEA-SIDE CHAT.

I remember, some weeks since, I rose very early one morning to take a bath in Adamic attire, (how much more pleasant that is than to be encumbered with clothes!) and armed with towels and brushes (the bathing-houses were not up then), I was trudging down to the sea.

I encountered mine host, who thus addressed me:

"Hallo, where are you going before sunrise?"

"To old Neptune's arms."

"Who the devil's she?"

"Fi, fi! Do you doubt my moral character?"

"Of course not. I never knew a man of your appearance that wasn't above suspicion. But I don't believe in these figures of speech when plain talking will do as well. You don't really intend to bathe this cold morning?"

"Certainly."

"Why the bathing-houses aren't up. And then that under tow is dangerous. You'd better wait. Something might happen."

"Something will happen. I shall go into the Atlantic."

"You might get drowned."

"Drowned! (with an attitude, and a towel on each arm.) Am not I the peerless braver of the Hellespont, who went through watery waste to Hero's arms?"

"I didn't know that."

"Few do. But I am Leander's spirit in another body, which has deteriorated in my keeping."

"Yes, he was devilish handsome, and you—"

"Are only virtuous. Exactly. But I must go."

"You did swim to Hero then?"

"Yes, what of it? It wasn't much of a feat."

"I wasn't thinking of that. But it seemed to me I wouldn't have run so much risk, unless her name had been *There*."

"Like Dr. Ollapod, I owe so one."

"Don't pay it in the shape of a funeral. Funerals are bad for summer resorts. And I don't want the newspapers to say J. H. B. was drowned at Long Branch, while stopping at the Stetson."

"It wouldn't make much difference. I've paid my bill. I engaged a man in New York to do my work and obituary if I didn't come back. And I'm not married."

"Not married! (Mine host is a ferocious bachelor.) There's something in that. I guess you're safe. The men who drown themselves and do desperate things are generally married."

THE SITUATION.

Have you been to Long Branch? Of course you, the editorial we, have. I mean the particular reader who hasn't. I'll tell you something about it, for it is a good journalistic rule to presume no one knows anything about anything until the contrary is proved.

Imagine a strip of sandy bluff for two or three miles, overlooking the sea-shore, where the surf rolls in very respectably, but not as it does at Cape May, or Newport, or Salisbury—the last, one of the finest of beaches, and not a single hotel upon it worthy the name.

Along this bluff, on which the sun beats down fiercely—not an atom of natural shade anywhere—and whence the dust rises disagreeably beneath your wheels, are the hotels, ten in number, beginning with the Continental, at the extreme north, and ending with the Stetson, at the extreme south.

On the bluff is the drive, about five miles in extent, and to this are added some twenty more of country roads. A number of handsome turn-outs are here; and early in the morning and just before sunset they roll along, with their elaborately dressed women and gallant cavaliers, in a manner that would seem much more agreeable but for the dust and the monotony of the scene.

The adjacent country is [illegible] near the sea; and one longs, at least I do, for forests, groves or thickets, when he turns away from the sounding sea. But we can't have inland beauties and ocean charms together, so we must choose between the two and not complain.

THE HOTELS

are the Continental, Stetson, Mansion, Pitman, Metropolitan, Howland's, Pavilion, Clarendon, Atlantic and Bemand. The Continental is the largest, capable of holding ten or twelve hundred, while the Stetson will comfortably accommodate six or eight hundred. The Stetson, kept by two of the Astor House proprietors, is particularly a New York hotel, the newest, the most fashionable and the most expensive. The old price of $5 per day for any kind of room is preserved at the Stetson—one-half to a dollar more than at any house in Newport or Saratoga—and nearly the same at the Continental, though terms are somewhat more favorable. The other houses, which accommodate from three hundred and fifty to seventy-five or a hundred, are generally about four dollars per day, though everyone who has been at the sea-side or at watering-places is aware that embraces but a small portion of the expense.

The Continental has [illegible] largest piazza—some seven hundred feet—of any public house in the country. All its "guests" (I use this term for convenience, though it is ridiculously inapt) could flirt there at once without interfering with each other. It is an old hotel compared to the Stetson, erected last year, but has recently been refitted and improved. The Stetson has extremely airy piazzas, (something like the Ocean House, Newport), which are unobstructed by partitions, and therefore very pleasant.

IMPORTANCE OF THE POINT OF THE COMPASS.

When you come here, be sure to get a room on the east or sea-side, or at least south or north side of the hotel, if you would be comfortable. The west side is unsheltered, unprotected from the sun; and the consequence is its burning beams for nine or ten hours pour down upon the vast frame houses, heating them like ovens.

I remember recently sitting on the sea-side of the house, and finding it delightful. It was a very hot day; but the breeze rippled up with every dash of the sea, and delicate women put on light wrappers and shawls.

At 3 I went to dinner, (they dine early at the sea-side), and the great, well-ventilated [illegible] was like a sirocco. The colored waiters mopped their shining faces, and in such an atmosphere appetite [illegible] impossible. It would have been an admirable arrangement for a cheap boarding house; but for a first-class hotel it was to be deplored.

It is much the same with the chambers. About sundown I could not remain in mine for the heat, though the rooms on the opposite side of the hall were deliciously cool.

THE ATTENDANCE

at the Branch is very good at present; the hot weather for a day or two, and the fact of General Grant's sojourn, bringing an unusual [illegible] New York and other cities. The hotels generally are moderately well filled; the Stetson having as many as it can find room for, and the Continental about seven or eight hundred within its walls.

The real reason of the popularity of the Branch, in spite of some very evident defects is its contiguity to New York, from which and to which [illegible] trains leave four times a day. [illegible] most of the [illegible] A way [illegible] call down the Bay through the Narrows into [illegible] ocean [illegible] the morning and return in the evening, [illegible] next morning. Many persons come and go to that way, resorting the hotels for transient custom very much as they are in the city.

GENERAL GRANT

seems to be enjoying himself here—he is staying at the Stetson, but has consented to a reception this evening at the Continental—smoking and driving, and [illegible] billiards, too, and, if he remains here long enough, will become a tolerable player. He has not much talent for the game though I can beat him; and I have so little skill I do not care to show it often in public.

What born hero-worshippers most people are, especially women! Grant is stared at, and admired and praised here as if he were a phenomenon of nature. But on the whole Long Branch acts tolerably well, and respects his desire not to be persecuted with attention.

Grant is unquestionably the man of the time so far as the people are concerned, and he will certainly be the next President, if he lives, whether you or I or Wendell Phillips wish it or no.

The public is a huge body, all senses, no brain, and will have idols. The man with the cigar is its present one. It might assuredly have a worse idol.

A complimentary hop will be given to General Grant at the Stetson to-morrow evening.

PERSONAL.

Thurlow Weed, James Brooks, Judge Sutherland, Commodore McVicker, General Butterfield and staff, Camille Urso, Police Commissioner Thomas C. Acton, Max Strakosch, Commodore Alden, French Admiral Derdiot, Robert Dale Owen, Admiral [illegible] and German Baron Meyrent are here. Chicago seems slenderly represented. A number of your fellow citizens have been here; but now I see on the registers only the famous U. H. Crosby, W. F. Coolbaugh, G. H. Dunlop and wife, and Samuel de la Roche.

TIME-KILLING.

Gilmore's band is giving concerts here—lawn concerts they are called. The married and unmarried women have a superabundance of wardrobe and a fair supply of admirers. The men like billiards, Burgundy and Chateau Lafitte, and have the means of paying for it, have fine horses and can show them along the bluff drive; are fond of flattering the opposite sex when they have nothing worse to do. And so, with drinking and driving, and flirting and smoking, reading sentimental novels, added to the New York papers and Long Branch *News*, and throwing the dust in their rivals' eyes on the road, both sexes manage to drown the hours in a soft, sensuous sea which they much prefer to the ocean that rolls and roars and foams at their feet. J. H. B.

ROCKY POINT.

THE SEASON AT NIAGARA FALLS, SARATOGA, AND NEWPORT—THE CHARMS OF ROCKY POINT—A PICTURESQUE RETREAT—THE CLAM BAKE—WHAT IT IS—A GOOD STORY OF HON. I. N. A——D.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKY POINT, R. I., July 24.

During the past week I have "swung the circle," individually and by proxy, of nearly all the Eastern watering places, and I ask the liberty of giving your readers a few notes of observation and experience.

NIAGARA FALLS.

There are none but temporary callers at the Falls, here to-day and gone to-morrow; in fact, this has always, to a certain extent, been the case. The number [illegible] even this class is smaller this year than since 1862, when they numbered next to nothing. The fact is, the common and [illegible] swindling practised, during the past [illegible] years, on both sides—or, rather, at each end—of the cataract, by hack-drivers, gamblers, Indian curiosity and museum men, and others of sympathetic classes, [illegible] literally swarm and hive there, has thoroughly disgusted and even alarmed respectable tourists and pleasure seekers, and, notwithstanding the anxiety felt by all to view this most magnificent natural scenery, they will not consent to undergo the revolting ordeal they will be called upon to encounter, but "pass by on the other side," and look for newer and fresher wonders on the Western Plains, Upper Mississippi, and Lake Superior. Until the people of Niagara Falls begin to appreciate the situation, and drive these vampyres and harpies from the neighborhood, they may depend upon it that respectable people will give them a wide berth, or at least confine their visits to a very few hours.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Saratoga shows some sign of vitality, but nothing compared to previous years. The hotels are not half full, and the larger share here are transient. You see but few of the same faces here on two or three succeeding days. The season is going to be a failure. That all the hotel-keepers admit, with tears in their eyes, and no currency in their pockets. Not one of them will begin to pay expenses. There are signs of decay here which cannot be ignored. They appear on every side. As a fashionable summer resort, Saratoga is played out. People don't begin to get their money's worth. To stay here the expenses are enormous; enjoyments few and feeble. One important fact fashionable and wealthy people have recently learned, and they are now, and will hereafter employ their information to more useful and satisfactory purposes than sweltering day after day within the narrow limits of the heated, confined, cabined walls of a Saratoga hotel. The fact is, that they can make a three or four months' tour through Europe at much less expense, and far more satisfactory results than would cost them to "kill" the same time at Saratoga, or even Newport, which, in some respects, are twin sisters. There is no mistake in this. Large numbers who have tried both have the figures and know it is so. A lady who has tried both informed me that simply her wardrobe for a six weeks' stay at Saratoga cost her more money than her entire three months' trip to the Continent; and I know that hundreds of others will contribute the same evidence. This is what is going to kill Saratoga, and seriously cripple the other *fashionable* watering places.

NEWPORT.

I was in Newport but a few hours on Thursday last, but it was long enough. I looked into the Ocean House. Its capacity is rated at fifteen hundred guests. There were thirty to forty there, all told. The house servants, of all grades, aggregated about two hundred, say six servants to each man, woman, and child. There is luxury for you! Abundant if not exactly the kind you seek. The hosts of the Ocean hoped they would fill up at least when the yacht squadron arrived, but exactly where they were to come from they could only surmise—there was nothing certain. The Atlantic and the Fillmore, two immense caravansaries, looked even more desolate and neglected than the Ocean. Even the cottages looked neglected, and "To Let, with Furniture," greeted your vision at almost every step. What I have said of Saratoga is applicable to Newport; *it costs more to* stay here for the season, than a three months' voyage to Europe. The result is seen.

ROCKY POINT.

You will see by the date of my letter, that I am located at Rocky Point, in "jolly little Rhody," as I once heard Henry Clay name Rhode Island. As Rocky Point, as a watering place is but little known outside this State, I must give you a brief description. [illegible] history has never painted a more beautiful spot. [illegible] Narragansett Bay, midway between Providence and Newport, on Rocky Cliff, rising fifty to seventy-five feet above the bay, is Rocky Point. About half way up the cliff, is a level plateau in which is situated the Rocky Point House, with a capacity, including the cottages which are scattered over the grounds, to comfortably accommodate with rooms three hundred guests, not by *stowing them*, as they used to do at Saratoga and Newport, but with commodious and pleasant apartments. The hotel and cottages are all new, as is every piece of furniture in them. On the apex of the cliff is an observatory, rising one hundred feet above the summit, and nearly two hundred feet above the level of the Narragansett Bay. From the lookout of this observatory you can run the naked eye over the entire State of Rhode Island, goodly portions of the old Bay State, Connecticut, and a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. On the grounds are bowling alleys, swings, flying horses, fandangoes, bathing houses, with a splendid beach for bathing, and in fact every source of amusement and recreation that the heart could wish or the active brain of woman or man could suggest. I [illegible] settled down in this spot for the summer [illegible] I may say double the number—with hourly accessions.

[illegible] cities are well represented. I find here from Chicago, Lieutenant Governor Bross and family, E. C. Larned and family, George Field, Esq., and family, George W. Brayton, Esq., and family, and quite a number of single ladies and gentlemen whose modesty keeps their names out of the Tribune. This week will add largely to the number of Chicagoans. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other Western cities have their representatives here.

About the beauty of the spot and the character of the entertainment there is no diversity of opinion. [illegible] whose husband, a brother of [illegible] since. He purchased this property, some four years since, paying for it, I think, some seventy thousand dollars. On it he erected a fine, commodious residence for himself, and the hotel buildings. Mrs. Sprague, his widow, resides here. She is the daughter of Captain Joseph Comstock, who is probably the best known steamboat commander in the United States, having run a famous boat on Long Island Sound more than fifty years ago. No man ever traveled across Long Island Sound that did not know Captain Joe Comstock, and no person—man, woman or child—ever knew him that did not love the man. He, in later years, commanded one of the Collins line of steamers. The Captain is still living, but I regret to hear that his health is failing and that his decease may occur at any time.

The Rocky Point House is kept by L. B. Humphreys, of Providence, who is just the right man in the right place. No man could do the work better. His assistants are just like him.

THE CLAM BAKE.

This is peculiar—I may say exclusively—a Rhode Island institution, and I may add, *the* most popular in the State. This is its headquarters. I want the imagination of the reader to generously assist me, while I try to relate to you the *modus operandi* of getting one up. I'll have it on a liberal scale, which is according to Rhode Island taste, especially when a goodly number of her sons and daughters come here, with their appetites "sharkined" by self-denial and long absence in the West, where Rhode Island clams are never seen, or "their name is never heard." Well, just picture to "your mind's eye, Horatio," say a cord of good clean, large boulders, weighing from fifty to one hundred pounds each, laid side by side in a circle, as "thick as three in a bed," that is, close together as they can lay. They will make a circular stone bed of about twenty feet in circumference. Place on top of this stone bed half a cord of good hard wood, spread over on the whole surface. Apply the torch and reduce the wood to charcoal. Rake off the charcoal. The stones you will find pretty hot—hot enough for all practical purposes. Spread over the hot stones a little fresh sea weed. It will snap some. Then throw on, say twenty bushels of "Rhode Island clams," none of your "hard shells," but soft shell, tender, delicate creatures. They should be "sassed" like a pile of potatoes, apples, or the like. Spread over these clams more sea grass, and then on top the grass, around in spots, large handsome fish, well filled with dressing—sweet potatoes, green corn, spring chickens stuffed, and et cetera. Over these put a little more sea grass, and then cover the whole pile with a sail, and let it steam for an hour. At the end of that time, with perhaps a few minutes added, it will be ready for the feast of clams, Rhode Island style. [illegible] the Rhode Islanders, and Western men [illegible] eat them. I will not describe. The [illegible] "must be seen to be appreciated." [illegible] never saw the man, woman or child that did not take to them kindly, although individual experience may be necessary in the few cases. The principal difficulty known does not arise from any distaste for the clams, but from the disinclination of certain persons of delicate and fastidious tastes, to come down to first principles in the implements which they employ in eating them—fingers being more popular with practical clam-eaters than knives, forks or spoons.

Sometimes [illegible] initiates act indiscreetly in their first [illegible] at clam eating, and, through no fault of the clams, but by their own folly, become inveterate haters of this Rhode Island institution. I bear in recollection an instance of this kind, and as the gentleman to whom I refer—"a victim of misplaced confidence," I may call him—is one of your respected and honored citizens, I must "tell the story on him."

All you Chicagoans know Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. He was for two terms you Representative in Congress, and discharged his duties faithfully. A few years ago, in company with some Rhode Island friends, he strayed to this very spot, for the purpose of seeing and eating a clam bake. He took to them kindly at the start; in fact, he said he loved them. His appetite was good; so were the clams. He raised the highest pile of shells on the ground. It was tall. Although he had been disciplined in the art of eating them, by his friends, before he commenced, when he had fairly got into the work he forgot a portion of his lesson and ate *snouts* and all. Snouts don't digest readily. Friend Arnold took sick—was troubled with something like the cholera. I believe he has never "hankered" after clams since. More than that, he talks against them.

There has been a clam bake to-day. We have one every day, except Sundays, and thousands of people from all parts of New England flock here in excursion parties to partake of them. Chicago is well represented at the table. My eye rests upon one of the Executive dignitaries of the Sucker State. I could swear by his action that he loved the clams. I see also a distinguished Chicago lawyer busy at the same table. He is evidently hungry, and busy trying to "corner" some of the delicious bivalves. Close at hand is also another Chicago chap, whose fame as a clam-eater dates back many years. His previous experience is evidently worth something. His pile of shells is a sizable model of the Egyptian Cheops. The Chicago ladies show by their works that they appreciate a good thing, and know how to use it. HIC HOC.

UP THE HUDSON.

VERDANT MOUNT MERINO—ELEVATED VIEWS OF LIFE—COUNTRY PLUS MODERN CONVENIENCES—THE NATURAL CAPITAL OF NEW YORK—AMONG THE CATSKILLS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MOUNT MERINO, ON THE HUDSON, July 24, 1867.

AN ELEVATED VIEW OF LIFE.

Here from "verdant Mount Merino," that rises, cone like, six hundred feet above the level of the river playing about its base, I stretch forth my hand toward the Great West and bid the TRIBUNE good day. Seated on a soft stone wall, using as a green umbrella a most picturesque cypress tree that recalls memories of distant Italy, I loaf and invite myself, "reading so lovely an idyl" from the book of nature lying wide-spread before me, that but for a "valuable consideration" for your feelings, my dear TRIBUNE, "not all the King's horses nor all the King's men" could draw me to that well of English most defiled, the ink bottle. From my present elevated position in life, I see with very different eyes than when bounded by the brick walls of New York city. Work is 116 miles away, and were it not for the whistle of the Hudson River Railroad, that winds beneath my feet, and the puffing of countless vessels steaming up and down, the pastoral would be complete, and existence as placid as the expression of the beautiful Alderney cow that has thought fit to join me in ruminating o'er the landscape. Here, as we chew the cud of reflection, I wonder that man should have made the town when God had made the country, where all is pleasantness and peace. I marvel that there should be bloodshed and strife, envy, malice and all uncharitableness in the world, and I ask why there are such things as newspapers. I even arrive at that state of mind when, soaring in high sentimental altitudes, I begin to look at existence through optimistic spectacles. I begin to believe in Utopia; newspapers become a myth; when straightway the mail, an inexorable fate that pursues one to the uttermost parts of the earth, puts before me the last number of the Chicago TRIBUNE. My spell is broken, and I return to earth to read of murder, arson, larceny, wrangling, deceit, and the real game of life, which is money, money, money.

"Men must work, and women must weep,
And the sooner it's over the sooner to sleep;
[illegible]"

COUNTRY PLUS MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Yet though the spell has vanished into thin air, nature still remains, and that you may have some idea of its characteristics, I will read you a few pages. Yonder in that charming grove of trees nestles a large old fashioned house, where dwells the proprietor of Mount Merino, a power in Wall street, who leaves his unruly menagerie of "bulls and bears" to cultivate repose in the society of more domestic animals. It is an admirable spot whereon to be cast away, is this same embowered mansion. Robinson Crusoe would have made mince meat of his man Friday for the sake of a week's repose therein, and Alexander Selkirk would have owed for such a lodge in such a wilderness. My idea of the country—that is where you take it as a steady thing, camping out being a highly delectable side dish when not served too often, and black flies are not too numerous—embraces a noble house, containing all the modern conveniences; a cook from Delmonico's; all the delicacies of the season, administered by a dignified yet gracious butler; cream that is *creme de la creme*; horses and carriages; a billiard room; a croquet ground; a garden; a farm; a romantic ravine; a river; a boat; a grand piano; books; pictures; a view, and delightful society. Then the heart of man, to say nothing of his digestive organs, rests content, particularly when meals are served at all hours, and nobody is badgered into early rising, generally an objectionable a feature in country living. To "rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed," may do very well *for larks*; but the constitution of man rebels against a practice never intended for romantic souls that keep company with the man in the moon and "hitch their wagons to a star." "'Tis the early bird that catches the worm," but what is a worm compared with an inspiration? And why do not those poets who lie in bed until noon, [illegible] beauties of the morn [illegible] somewhat on the [illegible] of view, the early morn is a delusion and a snare, and I fully sympathize with Beau Brummel (was it not?) who said that he never wished to go out until the dew was well aired. The dew may be very healthy for vegetation, but its results on Scots are, to say the least, discouraging.

Gladly as I would say a few to-morrow, that day will be clouded when I [illegible] adieu to Mount Merino, for the picture I have drawn of what the country ought to be, finds its realization here, and each day [illegible] its fellow in unalloyed tranquillity.

THE NATURAL CAPITAL OF THE STATE.

And now for the landscape. To the right lies Hudson. In Massachusetts it would be a town; New York dignifies it into a city, provided that it takes two Yankees to make one New Yorker. Here, on the 18th of September, 1609, Hendrick Hudson cast anchor; nor is it supposed that his vessel proceeded two leagues beyond this spot, the remainder of his expedition being performed in a shallop. Here he was hospitably entertained, and near here he gave the native American of this region a first taste of fire-water. Hudson is beautifully situated, and may well be proud of its promenade, extending over a river bluff two hundred feet high. And Hudson, sleepy as it appears, can tell of days when its trade with the West Indies was extensive, and even now will point to a full-rigged ship lying at the dock, with a cargo of iron all the way from Liverpool! A good Hudsonian, of sound principles, will prove to you how it is all a mistake that Albany was selected as the capital of the State; how Hudson is really the proper place for it; how its position above Hudson is the most uncertain of all uncertainties; how steamboats run aground and passengers often cultivate patience for the space of twenty-four hours; and how it costs the State half a million annually to keep the sand-bars [illegible] Hudson in any sort of [illegible] jection. It is perfectly clear to my mind that nature intended Hudson to be the capital, and were I a member of the present Constitutional Convention, I should advocate a change of base, making it a condition that the amendment should be separately submitted to the people—of Hudson! There is another reason why this city should wear the laurels that sat so unbecomingly on Albany. Hudson is Columbia County's seat of justice, a county that has produced more legal ability than any other portion of the State. Here Elisha Williams, Judge Sutherland, Judge Edmunds, and many another jurist were born; and from here, too, came the only President of the United States furnished by New York—Martin Van Buren.

If Hudson needs further praise I need only add that Dickens once passed through Main street, to the intense delight of its inhabitants, and that Alice B. Neal once wrote a story entitled "The Gossips of Rivertown," which town was Hudson, and which gossip appertained thereto. Perhaps, however, it would not be advisable for any person about to settle in Hudson to read this book. Wo has law routed art, for S. R. Gifford, the admirable landscapist, was born here, and Church is claimed by adoption, inasmuch as his home lies a few miles to the south, where perched on a high hill commanding one of the most beautiful views on the river, he lives all the year round, dividing his time between painting and farming. Certainly there could not be a better place to study clouds, and clouds are Church's *cheval de bataille*.

THE CATSKILLS.

Before me, where my eyes and thoughts dwell longest, are the Catskill Mountains, whose highest peak rises 4,000 feet above the sea. Six miles away their outline bounds the western horizon with a beauty of curve, of light and shade, unknown to any other neighboring range, and one can well understand why Harriet Martineau should have said: "I had rather have missed the Hawk's Nest, the Prairies, the Mississippi and Niagara than this." To the south lies the "Old Man of the Mountain," never turning, always presenting his clean cut profile to your view, and sleeping a sleep that even Rip Van Winkle never dreamed of when, for twenty years, he made a pillow of a stone near by and slumbered on in spite of storms and catamounts. Even now the Catskills are the unfailing barometer of all the country round, and watching the clouds play hide and seek upon their tops, it is easy to divine the origin of the Indian legend of the old squaw who dwelt on the highest mountain peak where "she kept day and night shut up in her wigwam, letting out only one of them at a time," and "wove clouds out of cobwebs, gossamer and mountain dew, and sent them off, flake after flake, to float in the air and gas light summer showers." Beautiful as they are in the sunshine, the Catskill are most inspiring when the old squaw rolls in a fine frenzy. Then

"Scenes of savage grandeur wake
An awful thrill [illegible]"

and amid the peals of thunder you may hear, if you listen very intently, the roll of the nine pin balls played by Hendrick Hudson and his crew in the mountain fastnesses. Every ball makes a nine stake, and every stroke is followed by a flash of lightning whereby you can almost distinguish the motley crew, clad in the Dutch dress of two hundred years ago.

A sunset behind the Catskill is a poem such as never was and never can be written; while by the light of the moon that laughs in the face of the river and glances in and out of the clouds as they gather in front of the old squaw's cavern, the outlines are so soft that they melt into the sky, and the Old Man of the Mountain appears ready for transfiguration. Seated in this moonlight, glancing often at the perpetual fires of the iron foundry below, it seems as though Vulcan had set up his forge on the Hudson's bank, while Jove, enveloped in fleecy clouds, reclined upon the Kaaterskill brow, and Diana, warmed by the beauty of the night, rode softly through the heavens in pursuit of the shepherd boy, Endymion.

Why will not these nights last? Why must the few write and the many read? K. F.

FROM OMAHA.

Drowning Case—Indian Attacks Upon Stage Coaches—Crop Prospects—Arrival of Eastern Excursionists.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, July 27.

Frank Babb, from Zanesville, Ohio, fell overboard from the steamer [illegible] on the Upper Missouri, on the 14th and was drowned.

Denver correspondence of the 21st states that the Indians attacked two men thirty-five miles from Laclede, on the Salt Lake stage route, and dragged them some distance and killed them.

On the twenty-fourth fifty Indians ran off eight head of stage stock from Big Springs. The same day they charged upon a stage containing nine passengers, and were repulsed without loss.

General Augur will reach here to-morrow.

Thermometer to-day ninety eight.

News from all parts state that the crop being harvested promises an excellent yield, notwithstanding the damage by grasshoppers in some localities.

The excursionists from the East on Pullman's new sleeping car, reach here in the morning.

The Chicago excursion party, on a visit to Bishop Clarkson, arrived yesterday, and left for Nebraska City to-day.

FROM DES MOINES.

Trotting Match—Work on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 27.

A trotting race took place to-day at the grounds of the Driving Park Association, between Butcher Boy and Kitty Hooker, best two in three, mile heats. The race was won in the two first heats by the Butcher Boy. Time—3:04; 3:06.

Track-layers on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad reached Colfax, twenty-two miles from Des Moines, to-day. Trains will commence running there a week from Monday. By that time the track will be laid to Mitchell, five miles this side of Colfax. When it reaches there, the track will only be three-quarters of a mile from that of the Valley Railroad, and arrangements will be made so that trains on the two roads will connect.

The mercury stood at 97½ this afternoon—the hottest of the season.

MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday's Proceedings.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., July 27.

The Convention considered all day, in Committee of the Whole, the article on education. After a long debate, they agreed [illegible] one section so as to establish a rule that the State will hereafter provide that free schools shall be maintained in each district three months annually.

The Convention debated, through the afternoon, the propriety of [illegible] township libraries, and adjourned without action.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Troubles in Idaho—The San Francisco Grain Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Idaho [illegible] state that General Crook started on a [illegible] expedition to Stein Mountain [illegible]. Considerable fighting is expected. [illegible] signs of large bands of Indians in that vicinity.

The Indians made their appearance [illegible] miles south of Silver, July [illegible] and drove off the stock. Troops were immediately sent in pursuit from Camp Winthrop.

The steamship Golden City, from Panama, arrived to-day. Ship Scarlet [illegible] for Liverpool, with 3,600 sacks of wheat. [illegible] for Liverpool, with a cargo of [illegible] cleared.

The receipts of wheat for the past week were over 150,000 sacks at an average of $1.70@1.75. Twenty vessels are [illegible] in port engaged to load wheat, [illegible] which are for Liverpool. [illegible] the crops being gathered [illegible] surplus for exportation will [illegible] as anticipated.

[illegible] TITLE TO AN ENGLISH CITY.

[illegible]

RECONSTR[illegible]

[illegible]dy Change of [illegible] Officials Looke[illegible]

Political Sit[illegible] Georgia.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

[illegible]CIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

Political Sit... Georgia.

MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Proposals.

Convict Labor to Let.

PROPOSALS Wanted for Employing the Convict Labor in the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet.

Special Notices.

Thread.

J. & P. COATS' THREAD.

BRIGHT COLORS,

FIFTY SHADES of COLOR

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS

Sole Agents in New York.

Grain Bags.

500,000

Grain Bags

AMERICAN A.
LEWISTON A.
CONCORD XX.
LUDLOW AA.
MASSASOIT A.
PREMIUM A.
SPRINGFIELD A.
UNION A.

FOR SALE BY

SWEETSER, SWAN & BLODGETT,

170 Devonshire-st., Boston.
100 Franklin-st., New York.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Watches.

Superior Imitation

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

Instruction.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., INSTITUTE SEMINARY BILL.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

Improvement of Harbor at Michigan City, Indiana.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TO CALIFORNIA

Scales.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD

Dr. Radway's

PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum.

Medical.

PHYSICAL VIGOR

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

INDIGESTION—DYSPEPSIA.

Household Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

FEVER AND AGUE—INTERMITTENTS GENERALLY.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

BILIOUSNESS.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

THE SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS of this city held a meeting on Friday, at which it was decided that the time of labor should be changed from eight to ten hours a day, the wages to be $2.50 for eight hours and $3 for ten hours.

[illegible]

PASTORAL.—An exchange says: "Dr. G. F. Magoun, President of Iowa College, has accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the New England Church, in Chicago, for three Sabbaths, commencing with next Sunday. ..."

[illegible]

THE CLARK STREET BRIDGE RESCUE.—The young man who so nobly rescued the woman from drowning at Clark street bridge on Friday night, as reported in our issue of Saturday, is Henry Walker, an employé of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co. ...

THE PLUMBERS AND THE HOURS.—We announced a few days ago that the employing plumbers had decided not to hire any men who were unwilling to work ten hours per day. ...

[illegible]

THE ASSAULT IN AUSTINVILLE.—On Saturday morning, F. W. Welch, W. H. Jones, James Burns and James Moran, gamblers, came before Justice Miller, charged with assaulting J. H. Moak ...

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The following is a list of the officers of Star of Hope Lodge No. 15, I. O. of G. T., for the ensuing term:

[illegible]

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Samuel B. Clark, boarding at Wright's Hotel, ...

ANOTHER BREWERY DESTROYED.—...

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURT.—...

[illegible]

Law Intelligence.

[illegible]

The Late William H. Brown.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

The Great Tournament.

The Game Between the Nationals and Excelsiors—The East Against the West.

Great Attendance, and Intense Interest—The Game Played Amid Deep Silence.

The Nationals Victorious.

Details of the Contest—The Score and Analysis.

[illegible]

THE DAY.

[illegible]

THE GAME.

[illegible]

ANALYSIS.

[illegible]

Amusements.

[illegible]

AN HOUR OF FIRES.

The Last Great Conflagration.

List of the Houses Destroyed.

Accidents to the Firemen.

Other Fires in the West Division.

[illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Opening of Bids for School-houses and Street Improvements.

[illegible]

THE SERPENT BITTEN.

The Freaks of Two Young Women—How they Paid Therefor.

[illegible]

Fenianism.

To the Officers and Members of the F. B. of the District of Chicago.

[illegible]

JAS. P. SCANLAN.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Lake Park—What the People Say.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

Hospital for Women and Children.

[illegible]

The Excelsior School.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

The Tournament—Letter from a Lost One.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

Death of a Fenian Officer.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Sergeant John Lynch, of Cincinnati, a member of the Fenian army, under General O'Neil, died in this city this morning of a gunshot wound received at Ridgway.

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuff Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 30th, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s Rooms, 116 Clark-st.,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 30th, ... Household Furniture of 8 rooms, Kitchen, &c., &c. ...

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, July 31st, at 10 a. m., at the Rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 Clark-st.

New and Second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Suites, ... Table Cutlery, Ice Pitchers, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, August 1st, at 10 a. m., at the Rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 Clark-st.,

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, 5 Barrels Bourbon Whiskey, Bitters, ...

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

On our salesrooms, on TUESDAY, July 30th, at 9½ o'clock, ...

FURNITURE,

For Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room

Including a large variety of

Plain and Marble-Top Chamber Suites,

With a General Assortment of Household Goods.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, August 1, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

A FORCED SALE.

[illegible]

60 Acres of Choice Land,

[illegible]

AUCTION—At No. 198 East Adams-st, on MONDAY, July 29, ...

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 ...

[illegible]

FOR SALE—50x160 feet corner Lake and Oakley-sts., with two-story building, ...

[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, new ...

FOR SALE—New house of 11 rooms, ...

FOR SALE—A most desirable place at Hyde Park, ...

FOR SALE—35 acres, 3-4 of a mile south of City Limits, ... REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—10 acres on State-st., 4 mile south of City Limits. REES & AYRES, 10 Opera House.

FOR SALE—Residence at Hyde Park, ... REES & AYRES, 10 Opera House.

FOR SALE—A good two-story frame house, ... REES & AYRES, 10 Opera House.

FOR SALE—Two nice new cottages, ... REES & AYRES, 10 Opera House.

FOR SALE—A first-class marble front house on Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st. REES & AYRES, 10 Opera House.

FOR SALE—House on West Washington-st., ...

FOR SALE—Lot, with store, No. 913 State-st., ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block. ...

FOR SALE—A new two-story house, ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, ...

FOR SALE—By W. S. Osgood, 84 Dearborn-st., ...

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A splendid building lot, ... on Indiana-st., ... GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A beautiful lot, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., ... GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, the

BLACK CROOK,

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, ...

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

FAREWELL TOUR

OF

DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW

AND

School of Educated Animals,

[illegible]

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

Corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN

Begs to announce

TWO FAREWELL ORGAN CONCERTS,

To take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 30, at 3 o'clock, and on THURSDAY EVENING, August 1st, ...

BURLINGTON HALL.

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

MONDAY, POPULAR PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.

[illegible]

Vinegar.

VINEGAR.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A responsible man, with ...

WANTED—Salesmen—A reliable man ...

WANTED—Salesmen ...

WANTED—Salesmen—To travel ...

WANTED—Men of address and ...

WANTED—Travelling agents ...

WANTED—A smart, active boy ...

WANTED—A young ... 20 North Clark-st.

WANTED—Experienced ... packer ...

TRADES.

WANTED—100 coal miners, ...

WANTED—A cutter, to take charge ...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A young lady capable of ...

WANTED—Six first-class tailoresses, ... Apply at 130 South Water-st., Room 20.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework ...

Employment Agents.

WANTED—This day, 50 men on railroad ...

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, ...

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, ...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A steady man, with small capital, ...

WANTED—Lots, to lease for a term of years, ...

WANTED—Young ladies! I know you desire a beautiful complexion; ...

WANTED—Soldiers and heirs to know ...

WANTED—Real estate in St. Louis in exchange for improved property in ...

WANTED—Papers—Will some of our subscribers please furnish us with a copy of DAILY TRIBUNE for June 8th and June 7th.

WANTED—Hard times avoided by having your pads, ... 153 South Clark-st., Room 3.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling of not over 8 rooms ...

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—7 houses, from August 1st, on Fourteenth-st., east of Michigan-av., ...

TO RENT—A house on Lake av., near Kenwood station. ...

TO RENT—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, ...

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or ladies can be had cheap at 140 Ohio-st., between Monroe and Adams.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board in a private family. Apply at 218 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, cheap, with or without board, at 414 West Madison-st., ...

TO RENT—Furnished rooms—Each suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 252 State-st.

TO RENT—Rooms—At 219 East Lake-st., ...

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room, ...

TO RENT—With board, a nicely furnished parlor, ...

TO RENT—Rooms in a 2-story house. Water in the yard. Inquire at 333 Hubbard-st., corner of Ada-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Hotel, very desirably located on the North Side, ... W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Store and basement No. 88 Washington-st., ...

TO RENT—Stores, dwellings and offices in Howes' new block, corner Twenty-second and Michigan-av. ...

TO RENT—Four stores, and dwellings above. ...

TO RENT—By Jones & Bundy, 12 Methodist Block—First-class lighted photograph gallery, ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established first-class Hosiery, White Goods and Ladies' Trimmings store. ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000 to ...

PARTNER—Wanted—To take the ...

Personal.

PERSONAL—Young Ladies, look among the miscellaneous wants for something you all want.

PERSONAL—I hereby caution all persons against trusting or harboring my son, ... KING, ... JOHN T. KING. New York, July 26, 1867.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On the 27th inst., at Brighton Park, a small pocket book, ...

LOST—July 23d, a black and tan slut, ...

LOST—A fine Meerschaum Pipe, with ...

LOST—$5 Reward—Lost, July 27th, a small black and tan terrier slut. ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms, ...

FOR SALE—House and lot in a flourishing town on AIR LINE ...

Pianos.

FOR SALE—The Hamilton Piano needs not the flourish of trumpets ...

FOR SALE—A splendid seven-octave piano, ...

TO RENT—A good assortment of Pianos, ...

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From the subscriber, ...

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A ...

SITUATION—Wanted—...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A ...

SITUATION—Wanted—...

SITUATION—Wanted—A young ...

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—To cook, ...

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—...

AGENTS—...

AGENTS—...

AGENTS—...

AGENTS—Wanted—...

AGENTS—Wanted—...

AGENTS—Wanted for this book. ...

AGENTS—Wanted in the south ...

AGENTS—...

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge Court—A furnished room ...

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and ...

89 South Desplaines-st., one door from Madison-st. ...

98 Third-av., corner Harrison-st.—A French ...

107 South Jefferson-st.—A number of young gentlemen can have good table board in a private family.

162 Michigan-av.—Elegantly furnished front room ...

175 Wabash-av.—Board by the day or week ...

182 Randolph-st., Cent House.—A few good family rooms ...

285 South Clark-st.—Front rooms and good board ...

699 West Madison-st.—Suits of unfurnished ...

ON Wabash-av., within 5 minutes' walk from Post Office, ...

WITHIN four blocks of Post Office, ...

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By two young ...

BOARD—By 2 young gentlemen ...

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A lady owning ...

FOR SALE—A half or whole ...

FOR SALE—The interest of a partner ...

FOR SALE—Barber Shop—A ...

FOR SALE—Stock of confectionery and fixtures, at 320 Blue Island-av. ...

FOR SALE—The lease, fixtures and complete outfit of Andrews' Dining ...

FOR SALE—A two-thirds interest in a well established manufacturing business, ...

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures, ...

FOR SALE—An old established ...

FOR SALE—In a good location, ...

FOR SALE—Paper box ...

FOR SALE—A grain warehouse, ...

FOR SALE—Any person wishing ...

FOR SALE—Cheap, tin and ...

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Bay trotting ...

FOR SALE—A good ...

FOR SALE—A young ...

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Second hand ...

FOR SALE—16 to 20 ...

FOR SALE—25 ...

[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—...

FROM EUROPE.

The War Panic on the Continent.

Denial of Recent Disturbing Rumors by the French ...

[illegible]

Re-establishment of the Hungarian Guards.

WASHINGTON.

Supplies ... Bureau ... Suspended.

... Work.

Government Claims ... Fraser, Trenholm & Co. ... Prospect of a Favorable Settlement.

... nation of Mr. Ca... Arguments in the S... Case.

RECONSTRUCTION.

... Change of Te... Officials Looked ...

Political Situation in Georgia.

... State of Affairs in Tennessee.

... of Serious Disturbance ... Election Day.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]